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PEOPLE

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

FORECAST — PARIS:  
(1) Tomorrow similar.  
(2) (17) — LONDON:  
(1) Tomorrow similar.  
(2) (14) — CHANGING:  
Temp 77-82 (24-19).  
Temp 75-82 (24-17).  
(18).  
TUESDAY — PAGE 2

Austria	12.50	Lebanon	10.00
Belgium	12.50	Luxembourg	11.00
Denmark	2.00	Morocco	13.00
Eire (Inc. 2nd)	9.00	Netherlands	1.00
France	1.40	Portugal	1.00
Germany	1.00	Spain	1.00
Greece	10.00	Sweden	1.00
India	10.00	Switzerland	1.00
Iran	10.00	Turkey	1.00
Italy	10.00	U.S. Military	1.00
Israel	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00

## Second Worst Aviation Accident

### Die in E. German Crash

(AP)—An Air Charter flight after take-off from Berlin Schoenefeld airport, Aug. 14, crashed in a field near the town of Bärn, East Germany, killing all 156 passengers and crew. The crash, the second worst aviation accident in the world, occurred about 2 1/2 hours after the flight left Berlin. The aircraft, a Soviet-made four-engine jet, was carrying 156 passengers and 12 crew members. The crash site is about 20 kilometers southeast of Berlin. The aircraft was flying at an altitude of about 10,000 feet when it crashed. The cause of the crash is still undetermined.

## British Union Calls Vote in Dock Strike

### By Michael Stern

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Jack Jones, head of the dock workers union, tonight summoned a meeting to consider a new proposal to settle the national dock strike, now in its 18th day. The union is demanding a 10% pay rise and a 40-hour week. The government is offering a 5% pay rise and a 40-hour week. The union is threatening to go on strike again if the offer is not accepted.

## U.S. Game Is On Today

### Y's Medical Excuse

Aug. 14 (UPI)—U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer, who has been accused of cheating, is expected to play a world chess championship match today against Soviet challenger Boris Spassky. Fischer has been accused of cheating in several matches. He has been accused of using a "fisher" to help him. He has been accused of using a "fisher" to help him. He has been accused of using a "fisher" to help him.

## See Rippon But Says

### Not Retreat on Asians

British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationalism. He said he was determined to expel non-Asian Asians and added, "I will be happy to see that all Asians (including Ugandan citizens) get out of Uganda if they want to." Referring to Mr. Rippon, he said he had been unable to meet the British minister during his 36-hour weekend visit here, but that he had not intended his refusal as a snub. President Amin told journalists at his suburban home that he would love to dine with Mr. Rippon and discuss the matter with him. If he stopped over in Uganda tomorrow, Mr. Rippon had already been told. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## As Army Reports Drop in Violence

### Soldiers, Civilian Are Slain in Belfast

Aug. 14 (UPI)—A soldier was killed and a civilian was injured in a shooting in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The soldier was killed by a sniper. The civilian was injured by a sniper. The shooting occurred in a residential area. The cause of the shooting is still undetermined.



CONVICTED—Theres Halasch (right) and Aissa Tannous waiting to be sentenced in a military court in Lydda, Israel, yesterday. An interpreter is standing between them.

## Israeli Judge: 'We Must Set an Example'

### Life Terms for Two Girl Hijackers

LYDDA, Israel, Aug. 14 (AP).—An army court today ordered defense pleas for clemency and sentenced two teen-age Arab girls to life imprisonment for their roles in the hijacking of a Belgian jetliner to Israel last May. The defendants, Rima Aissa Tannous, 18, and Theres Halasch, 19, have 15 days in which to appeal the sentence to the military High Court of Justice. The three-man bench, sitting in a tightly guarded compound in the Sarafand army base near here, found the attractive defendants guilty of three of the four charges stemming from the May 8 hijacking of a Sabena Airlines Boeing-707 en route from Vienna to Israel's Lydda Airport. The defendants, dressed in blouses and slacks, appeared to stiffen when the sentence was read. Both remained unemotional, however. The plane and passengers were freed by Israeli troops garbed as airline ground crewmen. One passenger, an Israeli woman, and two male hijackers were killed in the shootout aboard the plane.

## Abandoning Helsinki and Vienna

### U.S. and Russia Agree to Hold Next SALT Round in Geneva

#### By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold the next phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Geneva instead of shutting back and forth between Helsinki and Vienna as they did during the first rounds, well-placed administration sources said yesterday. [The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency confirmed today that the next phase of the U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting strategic armaments would be held in Geneva, the Associated Press reported.] But despite the shift, a State Department official said the first meeting of the Soviet and U.S. negotiators—tentatively set for October—may have to be held in Vienna if the two sides are unable to secure necessary office and housing accommodations in Geneva in time. The talks would then move to Geneva.

## Clark Asserts Hanoi Plans to Free POWs

#### By John P. MacKenzie

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said today that the election of Sen. George McGovern as President would trigger the immediate release of some U.S. prisoners of war on his inauguration day, next Jan. 30, and the release of all of them within another three months. At a news conference following his return from North Vietnam, Mr. Clark said his estimate was based on the judgment of a major North Vietnamese newspaper editor and talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. Mr. Clark released here a letter from Mr. Trinh which repeated the North Vietnamese conditions for prisoner release and laid heavy personal blame on President Nixon for the continuation of the war. Hanoi's conditions call for the United States to "stop its war of aggression" and cease maintaining "the Saigon stooge administration."

## Kissinger Meets Tho, Thuy Again In Paris Contact

#### By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The White House announced that presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger met with North Vietnamese peace negotiators in Paris today for the 16th in a series of private talks. The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, in a brief statement, said Mr. Kissinger conferred with Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese delegate to the formal talks. This was the third such meeting in the last six weeks. Mr. Ziegler gave no other details and declined to answer questions about the talks. The announcement came during an increasing political controversy over whether President Nixon failed to explore a Communist "peace signal"—the withdrawal from South Vietnam in late 1968 of some North Vietnamese fighting units.

## Kissinger Goes To Switzerland, Sees Parents

#### LAAX, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (AP)—After meeting with the North Vietnamese, presidential adviser Henry Kissinger arrived in Switzerland today to be with his parents for their 30th wedding anniversary.

He flew into Zurich by special plane and then switched to a helicopter for the 40-minute flight to Laax, a village in the canton of Grisons. Strict security measures were ordered for the one-day visit.

## Several Tons of Ammunition

### Saigon's Loss Is Called High In Raid on Long Binh Depot

#### By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Several thousand tons of ammunition were destroyed by Communist guerrillas in the attack yesterday on the large military compound at Long Binh, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, the South Vietnamese command reported. The attack was reported yesterday, but the scope of the loss was not made public then. The monetary value of the loss was said to be large, although it has yet to be calculated. Long Binh, a major U.S. base, had long been regarded as one of the most secure compounds in South Vietnam. The attack was aimed at the South Vietnamese part of the base. No casualties or damage were reported in the U.S. section. Another South Vietnamese ammunition depot, three miles northwest of Pleiku in the Central Highlands, was blown up early today. Communist guerrilla attacks, urban terrorism and shelling have intensified sharply in recent days. The most serious urban terrorist incident occurred last night at Qui Nhon, where six grenades were thrown into a militia station, killing three persons and wounding 20. There have been predictions from some South Vietnamese and U.S. officials in the last few days that the Communist offensive was about to shift from the "semi-conventional" combat that has characterized the last four months to relatively widespread guerrilla action.

## Lines Fairly Stable

### Despite continued heavy fighting in some sectors—notably the Quang Tri-Xuoi area in the north—battle lines throughout the country have been fairly stable for some time.

A reversion to guerrilla operations on the part of the Communists could be intended to force the South Vietnamese to disperse their forces, it is theorized. Communist teams are evidently operating once again in the provinces near Saigon after a long period of quiet. In an incident typical of past guerrilla tactics, a number of civilian buses were halted by Communist troops Friday between Laike and Chon Thanh. Civilians who saw the road-block said later that the Communists had taken away all the civilians and burned the buses. The fate of the passengers was not known, but it seemed likely they would be subjected to a period of indoctrination and then freed.



Ramsey Clark

He has been used for propaganda purposes, Mr. Clark said his survey of bombing damage in the North and his visit with American prisoners, under the sponsorship of a peace group, was his duty as a citizen. Mr. Clark said he had declined a Vietnamese request to broadcast a message over Hanoi radio and does not know the extent to which the Vietnamese have used his comments there.

Discusses Bombing  
In any event, said Mr. Clark, he was dealing with facts of "massive and destructive" bombing effects he had witnessed and had evidence to back up his observation that American prisoners appear to be humanely treated. He stopped short of declaring that the United States was deliberately bombing North Vietnam's cities but said photographs he took would be the basis for questions to the Defense Department which could lead to a conclusion one way or the other. He detected no evidence of flooding or drownings but emphasized that future flooding could not be ruled out. Mr. Clark said he based his judgment about humane prisoner treatment on a visit to a prison camp which included more than 200 prisoners.



## Widespread Torture by Saigon Charged by Political Prisoners

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Documents smuggled out of South Vietnamese prisons and extensive interviews with former prisoners paint a picture of widespread torture of people jailed by the Saigon government since the North Vietnamese offensive started four and a half months ago.

Here is a sampling of the prisoners' account:

● "Nguyen Thi Yen was beaten unconscious with a wooden rod. Later, when she revived, she was forced to stand naked before about 10 torturers who burned her breasts with lighted cigarettes."

● "Trinh Dinh Ban was beaten so badly in the face that the swelling shut and infected his eyes. The police drove needles through his fingertips and battered him on the chest and soles of his feet until he was unable to move."

● "Vo Thi Bach Tuyet was beaten and hung by her feet under a blazing light. Later, they put her in a tiny room half flooded with water and let mice and insects run over her body."

### Typical Account

These particular accounts are said to describe the torture of three students still being held in South Vietnamese jails on suspicion of being Communist sympathizers. The accounts in these documents and many others were purportedly written by prisoners—and in some cases by sympathetic guards—and then smuggled out.

The three accounts are typical of those told in the other documents and in the interviews about the treatment of the thousands of students, workers, peasants, women and children arrested in the "pre-emptive sweeps" made in the search for Communist sympathizers and agents since the North Vietnamese Army began its offensive March 30.

There is no way to verify the accounts of torture firsthand, for the Saigon government refuses to allow journalists to visit its prisons, which it calls "re-education centers." A formal written request was denied.

### Reports Are Similar

As with the smuggled documents, it is impossible to corroborate the accounts given by former prisoners in interviews. But although one cannot establish after the fact that the tortures and scars visible on their bodies were inflicted by the police, the widespread reports bear out the prisoners' version.

Government officials and pro-government legislators defend the recent repressive measures by arguing that the survival of South Vietnam is at stake. Critics reply that only the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, not South Vietnam, is at stake.

"Necessity requires us to accept a flexible view of the law," said one official. "You wouldn't wait until the Viet Cong agent pointed his gun at you back would you? Legal aspects do not count when there is a question of survival involved."

The victims obviously tell differently. Here, for example, is part of an account given by a woman who was interrogated intensively but not beaten in a police detention center in Saigon, and then released:

"When you were being interrogated, you could hear the screams of people being tortured. Sometimes they showed you the torture going on, to try to frighten you into saying what they wanted you to say."

"Two women in my cell were pregnant. One was beaten badly. Another woman was beaten mostly on the knees, which became infected. One high-school student tried to kill herself by cutting both wrists on the metal water taps in the washroom, but she failed. They had tortured her by putting some kind of hot rubber band around her neck to squeeze it. It made her eyes swell out and gave her unbearable headaches."

"This was a typical report of those interviewed. Some said that water had been forced down their mouths until they nearly drowned. Others told of electric prods used on sensitive parts of the body, of fingernails pulled out and of fingers smashed."

Several of the informants said they had discovered, while in prison, a sardonic saying favored by the police: "Khong, danh co!"—"If you are innocent, beat them until they become guilty."

### Five Victims Listed

Some of the documents purportedly smuggled out of the prisons gave the names of five persons who had been tortured to death recently in jail, and said this was only partial list.

It is impossible to tell without government cooperation how many thousands have been arrested since the North Vietnamese offensive began. Most foreign diplomats think the figure is well over 10,000. One American source said that slightly over 15,000 people had been jailed and about 5,000 released later. But whatever the exact figures, it is clear that thousands remain in prison and that arrests continue.

It is also impossible to tell how many of those arrested really have Communist connections and how many are simply opposed to the government of President Thieu, because the police seem to make little distinction. There is a third category of prisoners as well—people who were apparently seized at random and who committed no crime. They just happened to have been in the wrong place.

Critics of the government say that each district administration has been given a quota of arrests and that local officials have been trying to meet the quotas quickly with little regard for legal niceties.

According to one document, purportedly written by a sympathetic jailer, an old woman has been imprisoned because one of her sons is regarded as a Communist sympathizer and is in hiding. Her four other sons are in the South Vietnamese Army.

### Saigon Denies Report

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese government official today denied that political prisoners were being tortured in jails.

"There is no such torture of prisoners," the Interior Ministry official said when questioned about The New York Times dispatch from Saigon.

He said that under the present state of martial law, people who had remained in areas temporarily captured by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were questioned but then released.



TROUBLE-SHOOTER—Geoffrey Rippon (right) leaving Nairobi Airport with British High Commissioner to Kenya Anthony Duff after having arrived from Uganda Sunday.

## Amin to See Rippon But Says He Won't Retreat on Asians

(Continued from Page 1)

ed out of Nairobi on a London-bound flight tomorrow when he received President Amin's belated invitation.

President Amin repeatedly emphasized that he regarded the people of Britain as his friends, but said to three British correspondents present, "I don't hate the British, but I hate your imperialist policies."

He recalled that Britain had been the first country to recognize his government when he took power in a military coup 18 months ago.

President Amin held out an assurance to the non-Asian British community here, which numbers about 7,000 people, that "I will not be the enemy of Britain."

"If any British individual breaks the law, he said, he will be dealt with, but 'that does not mean that all the British are bad.'"

"If Europeans can behave themselves and understand that the African can rule them," President Amin said, "then they will be welcome."

The president had earlier given a stern warning to his troops that Asians must not be molested.

## House Rejects Senate's Ban On President Using Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Senate's prohibition against a president's committing U.S. troops to any conflict for more than 30 days without Congress's approval was rejected by the House of Representatives today and sent to House-Senate conferees for compromise.

The House struck out the Senate language and replaced it with its own by a vote of 344 to 13.

The House version would require the president to report promptly to the leaders of the

House and Senate his reasons and authority for committing the troops.

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., chief sponsor of the House bill, said he will propose that House-Senate conferees put out a compromise stating it to be the sense of Congress—not law—that the President should ask for Congress's backing within 30 days of committing U.S. troops to a conflict.

The House war-powers resolution would reaffirm Congress's power under the Constitution to declare war, but it states: "The Congress recognizes that the president in certain extraordinary

## Park Labels Korean Unity No UN Topic

SEOUL, Tuesday, Aug. 15 (NYT).—President Chung Hee said South Korea called on other nations today to refrain from interfering with the efforts of North and South Korea to unify peacefully.

Speaking at a Citizens Hall ceremony marking the 27th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II, which resulted in the division of Korea, Mr. Hee also urged North Korean officials to be sincere in the unification efforts.

"On this occasion," he said, "I would like to urge, in the name of peace and justice, all freedom and peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to respect and render positive support to the rightful endeavors of the government of the Republic of Korea toward achievement of national unification through independent efforts."

"No one can interfere with or hinder our steadfast forward march," the president declared. "The unification will be attained only through the independent efforts and the responsibility of those who earnestly desire it."

Although he did not specifically mention it, he was obviously speaking against the moves of Communist nations and a group of nonaligned countries led by Algeria to place the Korean question on the agenda of the UN General Assembly opening next month.

South Korean government officials had issued statements opposing the UN debate of the question on the grounds that it would hinder rather than help the efforts of Seoul and P'yongyang toward rapprochement.

North Korea is in favor of the resolution calling for the abolition of the UN Command in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Full-scale North-South Red Cross talks on the problems of divided families are scheduled to start in Pyongyang Aug. 30.

French Bread Price Up PARIS, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—French bakers raised the price of bread by five centimes (about one cent) a loaf today because of increased costs, including a rise in the price of flour.

## Future SALT Talks Set in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

two months duration. The site for the talks was rotated between Helsinki and Vienna, with the odd-numbered meetings in Helsinki and the even-numbered ones in Vienna.

Both sides recognized that Helsinki would be inappropriate as the single site for the talks, because of plans to hold a 35-nation conference on European security and cooperation there.

Helsinki has but limited office and hotel space, and both the Soviet and U.S. sides agreed that their own facilities in that capital would be taxed if they had to service both the European conference and strategic arms delegations.

Vienna was never a popular negotiating site for the Russians, who had agreed to it as a compromise with the Americans, who objected to Helsinki when the arms limitations talks began.

The Soviet side underscored its unwillingness to allow Vienna to remain as the single site in talks with American officials. The Russians said that the Vienna climate is unsatisfactory and that they believe some of the medical problems on their delegation could be traced to it, administration sources said.

According to these sources, several of the older members of the Soviet delegation found the Viennese summers hotter than they were accustomed to, and they complained that in at least two cases mild heart attacks were caused indirectly by having to work in such conditions.

U.S. officials tended to discount the Soviet complaints but did acknowledge that Vienna is probably hotter in the summer than most Russians are used to.

Moreover, the Soviet side apparently was unhappy with security considerations in the Austrian capital, because their officials generally drove across the nearby Czechoslovak border to telephone their reports to Moscow from Bratislava, the capital of the province of Slovakia.

President Nixon has said he expected the second phase of the talks to begin in October, but so far the Russians have not agreed to a date. In conversation they seem in no rush to resume the talks, possibly because they would prefer waiting until after the presidential election in November to get down to serious business, officials said.

Gen. C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who headed the U.S. team at the first phase of the talks, has told President Nixon he wishes to retire, but Mr. Smith will probably head the delegation if talks are held in October and step down next year, administration officials said.

The next phase will deal with the problems of reaching a comprehensive treaty, limiting offensive strategic weapons, a subject which most American officials believe will be considerably more difficult to achieve than the defensive treaty limiting each side to 200 anti-ballistic missiles located at two sites—one at the national capital and the other around an offensive missile complex.

The difficulty will arise because of the complex problems involved in putting some kind of limit on multiple warheads, which cannot be adequately monitored by aerial inspection.

The United States has felt that some kind of on-site inspection will be needed, and the Russians have traditionally opposed it.

Moreover, the Soviet side has stressed that any comprehensive treaty must include the American fighter-bombers stationed in Europe and aboard carriers—so-called forward-based systems.

Because these fighter-bombers protect the North Atlantic Treaty allies, the United States has up to now refused to include them in the strategic talks, on the ground that they were more suited to discussion under the category of mutual and balanced force reduction in Europe—an area of negotiation that has not yet been seriously explored.

The Russians, however, insist that those planes be included because they can drop nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union.

The Senate eight days ago approved the ABM treaty by a vote of 88 to 2. The American agreement putting a ceiling on offensive missiles is now before the Congress, which must approve it by a majority vote.

The House will vote on Wednesday and the Senate as soon

as it resolves a dispute centering on an amendment offered by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., which tries to set guidelines for the next phase of the strategic arms talks.

Both houses are expected to approve the interim accord by a large majority. But the Jackson

amendment, which insists on a test ban, has been opposed to increase the falling into a minority.

## Pravda Assails West's For Articles on Czech

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP).—Pravda accused the Western press today of waging "psychological warfare" against the Communist bloc by reporting and commenting on a series of political trials in Czechoslovakia.

"For several weeks now imperialist propaganda has been conducting a new anti-Communist campaign against Czechoslovakia," the Communist party newspaper said in a long article. "It is using as a pretext the fact that several violations of the Czechoslovak criminal code were sentenced to imprisonment."

Forty-two persons have been sentenced in nine subversion trials, which began July 17, and there have been no acquittals. The defendants, accused of trying to undermine the Czechoslovak state, were supporters of former party leader Alexander Dubcek, whose political and economic reforms were ended by the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968.

Signed by Dmitriy

The article, signed by Ivan Dmitriy, said: "As was shown by the investigation and proved in court, [the defendants] slandered the Czechoslovak state, its leaders and the allies of Czechoslovakia. They conducted subversive activity in the country. They maintained contacts with enemies of the Czechoslovak government."

Pravda said that "it is up to every sovereign state to decide in accordance with its law on how to ensure law and order in the country." It added that "according to generally accepted standards, Czechoslovak judicial bodies administering justice should be free from any interference from the outside."

Despite this principle, Pravda and other organs of the controlled

Soviet press actively and critically tried the Alexander Dubcek.

The Pravda article accused Dubcek and other party leaders of "waging a campaign against Czechoslovakia in defense of

ISLAMABAD (Reuters).—Prime Minister Bhutto said today that he would prepare future eastern wing, and blamed Decca authorities in recognition.

He told the press in an address: "It is a duty of the government to bring about a change in the way of thinking of the people."

He said recognition was because the Minister, she had rejected.

Review

Discussing assumed off Mr. Bhutto would be long-suspense very would, that there stagnation of unemployment

tion and, the tone of it would rapid mercies."

He referred fusion and emerged. "I mean does it going," he pushed behind status quo.

His 30-min ly applauded approved a time constitution, ready by the

## Two Soldiers, Civilian In Belfast Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

and arms caches of the IRA's militant Provisional wing.

He cited the arrest, yesterday, in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne district of Terence Clarke, 21, a Lieutenant of the Provisionals.

Ardoyne commander, Martin McKelvey, who was arrested last week, both men escaped from jail late last year.

"We have already arrested two top men, and more arrests are imminent to skim the cream of the Provisionals' command structure," the intelligence man said.

Mr. Clarke, appearing in court today, was held in custody for a week on a charge of possessing a gun and ammunition. He pleaded guilty to the charge and said he refused to recognize the jurisdiction of an "illegal assembly."

Police today identified the latest victim in a series of what they say appears to be Protestant-Catholic vengeance killings. There have been 55 in three months.

The latest victim was Owen McKelvey, a Catholic who was a night watchman. He was found in a Belfast shop's doorway early yesterday. He had been stabbed at least 50 times and shot in the head.

Mr. Madden was not involved

in politics at man said.

Words can describe the Bomb

electrical at firm and a rant today, had fled but were no cas

The Belfast after two is plovie-lady truck

In London a sharp Lepprechms

depression. "A and a girl's cafe and a warning and was emptied before the

"Absolutely given by the spokesman—though it was tempt to be corn." A Belfast 20-year killed, wounded

WE

ALGARVE, ANKARA, ANTWERP, AUCKLAND, BAGDAD, BANGKOK, BARCELONA, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOMBAY, BRISBANE, BUCHAREST, CAIRO, CANTON, CASABLANCA, CHENGDU, CHONGKING, COLOMBO, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HAMBURG, HONGKONG, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SOFIA, STOCKHOLM, SWITZERLAND, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

## GEORG JENSEN SILVER

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Roma  
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Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv

Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.





Depart

is of Military Junk  
buyers Near Saigon

By Jonathan C. Randal

jetman, Aug. 14 (AP)—Aided by a personage known to the coming of the new Vietnam, the biggest fire

turn off the truck motors on the scales on the way out. He figures that a running motor vibrations lightens the load—and thus the buyer's bill.

Mr. Sasse has also "civilitized and Vietnamized" an operation which once involved 80 American officers, 455 enlisted men and many more Vietnamese civilian employees.

As American units shrink and disappear to meet President Nixon's troop withdrawal schedule, Mr. Sasse's staff has reached a total of 1,400, including only 155 Americans, mostly Department of the Army civilians.

Efforts at mining auction sales failed despite an interpreter's best efforts to introduce Vietnamese buyers to the mysteries of the auctioneer's hammer. Now all sales are done by sealed bids—and each item sold is carefully followed through to any second buyer to preclude corruption.

Theoretically, the military's residue from golf bags, television sets and refrigerators to gun tubes, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and other "unusable" and "scrap."

Recently, an American major general visited the yard and remarked he hadn't seen anything usable. "Now, General," cautioned Mr. Sasse, you just don't have imagination.

Buyers from the world over show no such falling in bidding for wheelless trucks, engineless jeeps, windowless buses and other thoroughly cannibalized objects which are put on sale somewhat hopefully at their original acquisition price.

Refurbished, reusable equipment has been sorted out and "regraded" to American military workshops outside Vietnam for "rebuild." Hardware such as tanks, armored personnel carriers or 175-mm gun tubes, are cut into small pieces to ensure they never again serve their original purpose.

Priority to Allies.

Next priority goes to allied countries. Laos, Cambodia and Thailand purchases are deducted from American military aid appropriations. Pure cash sales have been increasing proportionally—from \$38 million of the total \$78 million worth of dispositions in fiscal year 1971 to \$43.7 million of the \$78.3 million total in fiscal year 1972. Results covering the first 20 days of July—add this to the 1973 fiscal year—show a record of \$18.5 million worth of goods unloaded.

Still, over the months, Mr. Sasse has worried about selling prices. In Vietnam, of the local market, 85 percent of the "usable" items have been sold in Vietnam while 62 percent of scrap sales are overseas—largely because the sole Vietnamese market has eight months' supply on hand.

From a high of 65 percent of original costs obtained in 1971, the return has declined to 22 percent recently. Although the weight volume of scrap has remained around 160,000 tons each year, value has declined by a third because the United States substituted steel for expensive brass shell casings along the way.

Undaunted, Mr. Sasse organized offshore sales of more "usable" items—such as De Havilland Beaver four-engine planes and especially government-owned heavy construction equipment once used by the giant RMR-RRL organization which built the now largely deserted American military camps throughout Vietnam.

Higher Return.

Run in Singapore and Subic Bay in the Philippines, a series of such sales has averaged a satisfactory 18 to 25 percent return—minus some 30 percent in added costs.

Buyers have come from Singapore, the Philippines, Italy, France, Greece, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, the Netherlands, Britain, the United States, Guam, Spain and, incidentally, Vietnam itself.

Even when the U.S. units stop working, the yards will stay in business to process "burn-ins" or rejects—from the South Vietnamese Army, which has received sizable quantities of American hardware.

At present, Mr. Sasse's main worry is adequate protection, because the nearby Long Binh camp—housing the largest concentration of U.S. troops still in Vietnam—has excluded the yard from its shrinking defense perimeter.

To keep everyone honest, dismissals and arrests of employees have been averaging 16 and seven a week, respectively. Still, there have been a few murders.

Scattered in piles around covered warehouses and the open air dump are truck doors, fan belts, ashtrays, switchboards, copying machines, hoses, paper cups, a first-generation computer, television sets, toilet bowls, stainless steel kitchen equipment, truck and car carcasses, forklifts, aircraft wings, bed springs, acres of tires and metal shipping containers, rubber bladders for gasoline or water, etc.

Standing in separate outdoor bins not far from each other were a lonely brass tube and an airplane passenger ramp painted "Welcome to Vietnam—U.S. Air Force." Their juxtaposition suggested that no brass band would be on hand when, indeed, the last American turned off the last light bulb and walked up the ramp.



HOPSCOTCH—People find it hard to resist a hopscotch pattern. This one was left on a Washington sidewalk.

At Party Reform Hearings

GOP Leaders Reject Quotas  
For Minorities at Convention

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 14 (AP).—Republicans of every stripe denounced convention membership quotas today as undemocratic, unwarranted and unhealthy for the GOP as their Rules Committee opened hearings on party reform.

In an opening statement, chairman William C. Cramer Jr. but ruled out any form of quota system for delegates to the 1976 convention by declaring that a survey of party leaders showed overwhelmingly that "Republicans do not want to be a quota party."

"They desire that our party be the most open to all, accessible to all," Mr. Cramer said. "We have no desire to quota in many favored few and quota out many others who are deserving."

But a long string of witnesses also pointed out that Republicans are a minority party, now behind Democrats and independents. They said that the party has to find some way to broaden its base or perish.

Agnew's Chances.

Overshadowing the proceedings is the knowledge that this convention, with President Nixon certain of renomination, won't be affected by the reform. But any plans of Vice-President Agnew to lead the party's 1976 national ticket would be.

Massachusetts Gov. Francis W. Sargent, who testified for reform, said in a news conference later that some of the proposed changes "might well" diminish Mr. Agnew's chances for a presidential nomination but said that this was not the intent.

"I do not think he would want to be the beneficiary of a nomination which came from caucuses which were closed to women and blacks and other minorities," Sen. Robert Packwood of Oregon said of Mr. Agnew.

A long string of witnesses told the committee that a system such as the one adopted by the Democrats to assure proportional representation for women, youth and minorities would be the undoing of the Republican party.

"But there the record ended as witnesses differed over just what quotas are and what the alternatives should be.

Speaking for an ad hoc committee on delegate selection reform, which he heads, Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois suggested that states be required to "exercise" for equal representation of men and women in their convention delegations.

Rep. Railsback said that the group of House Congressional Republicans rejected mandatory percentages of women and men but favored requiring states to make "some kind of good-faith effort" to see that women were elected delegates in equal numbers.

Rep. Charles E. Wiggins of California, who stated that he represented 88 Republican members of Congress, said that efforts to encourage women and minority representation were only efforts to get quotas in through the back door.

The Railsback group has dropped any suggestion of percentage representation for youth and other minorities. Instead, the group favors prohibiting discrimination against minorities without requiring their presence in delegations.

"We want to see that everybody has an equal shot at the selection process," Sen. Packwood said, "but not to guarantee the results."

Meanwhile, the Miami Beach City Council voted 4-3 to permit demonstrators to camp at Flamingo park during the convention.

The decision came after protest leaders promised a "less carnival-like atmosphere" in the palm-fringed park than was the case during the July 10-13 Democratic National Convention.

Skinny-dipping in a pool there as well as alleged marijuana smoking had attracted some criticism from Miami Beach residents.

But protest leaders said the mood of demonstrations would be more serious during the Republican gathering, with intensive planning of activities to demonstrate opposition to the Vietnam war.

Police, who ringed the meeting hall but found no use for a paddy wagon kept idling outside, said they had not seen anyone smoking pot.

U.S. Poll Shows

Strong Fear of  
Political Killing

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP).—Time magazine published results of a public opinion survey indicating that a majority of the American people are so fearful of further political assassinations that they would rather have their presidential candidates campaign by television than by personal appearances.

In the sampling, Time added, more than half of those interviewed said they would prefer, partly for safety reasons, to see their candidates on TV.

Dope-Kingpin

Suspect to Be  
Sent to U.S.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 14 (UPI).—A Paraguayan appeals court today ordered accused international narcotics kingpin Auguste Joseph Ricard extradited to the United States to stand trial on dope-smuggling charges.

Paraguayan police arrested Ricard in March, 1971, after he was indicted in federal court in New York on charges of conspiring to import and sell heroin in the United States.

The U.S. State Department has accused Ricard of being one of the most important figures in the multimillion-dollar international narcotics traffic.

A State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, said in January that Ricard is believed to have been responsible for smuggling about 55 tons of heroin worth \$2.5 billion into the United States during the preceding five years.

Wanted in France.

Ricard, who is being held in the national penitentiary, is also wanted in France on charges of collaborating with the Nazis during World War II. He is a native of Marseille.

He fled to Italy after being condemned to death by a French court on the collaboration charges and made his way to South America, where in 1957 he became an Argentine citizen.

Ricard has lived in Paraguay's capital of Asuncion for two and a half years. He owns a fashionable restaurant here.

He was arrested while preparing to leave by car for Argentina. His bail was set at \$300,000, the highest bond in Paraguayan history.

Zaire, Bulgaria Ties.

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Republic of Zaire and Bulgaria have decided to restore diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Zaire severed the ties in 1969, accusing Bulgaria of being involved in incidents at Kinshasa University.

Justice Believes

Self-Criticism  
Undermines U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. said yesterday that "persistent and often destructive self-criticism" may be a cause of the alienation felt by many Americans.

Speaking at a prayer breakfast at the American Bar Association convention, Justice Powell said that the time had come to stress the positive in American society and values.

"Excessive preoccupation with our own faults can weaken—or even destroy—the ties that bind a people together," Justice Powell said.

The justice, a former ABA president who has completed his first term on the Supreme Court, delivered the lay sermon before families at the San Francisco Hilton.

His sermon, deploring disrespect for authority, struck a note similar to that expressed in opinions of all four court appointees of President Nixon—that individual rights have been over-emphasized at the expense of citizen responsibility.

Justice Powell said that he was not urging subservience to government authority or urging the suppression of dissent. But he said that he wished for "better balance and a higher level of responsibility in the criticism" of American institutions such as family, religion and community.

● "Development of the process of regeneration of the mentality of West German society toward the consistent recognition of political reality in Europe, in particular the fact of the existence of two German states, and Poland's postwar borders."

● "Participation of West Germany in the preparations for the European security conference and the implementation of the conference's decisions by West Germany."

● "Achievement of 'complete normalization of relations between West Germany and all Socialist countries, including East Germany.'"

● "Development of the process of regeneration of the mentality of West German society toward the consistent recognition of political reality in Europe, in particular the fact of the existence of two German states, and Poland's postwar borders."

None Since Christmas

Peking Puts a Halt to Series  
Of Serious Warnings to U.S.

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP).—For one reason or another, Peking has stopped "warning" the United States.

Nearly 500 times from 1958 to 1971, the Chinese issued "serious warnings" against what they called military provocations by the United States.

But none has been heard since Christmas.

The people also record Peking broadcasts here can speculate whether the absence of the warnings is part of the move toward better relations that began with ping-pong diplomacy in April 1971 and led to President Nixon's visit to China last February.

The first of 497 "serious warnings" heard here was issued Sept. 7, 1958, by the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The broadcasts that began then were directed against American warplanes and ships, which Peking said entered its territorial waters or air space in "military provocations" against China. China claims a 12-mile territorial limit at sea.

31 Aircraft Claimed.

During the period the warnings were common, China claimed 31 U.S. aircraft, including 20 unmanned reconnaissance craft, were shot down. Records show there were two aerial clashes between American warplanes and Chinese MIGs, and that two American fliers are still held in China after their planes were shot down.

The number of warnings issued by the Peking government began to decrease in the late 1960s. There were seven in 1969 and six in 1970. They stepped up to 16 in 1971 as a result of what some quarters saw as tension over Indochina.

Then came the decision in 1971 to permit an American table tennis team, and three American news correspondents into China. A thaw in Chinese-American relations had begun, but the "serious warnings" did not cease immediately. One, April 10, 1971, charged that a U.S. military plane and warship had intruded into Chinese territory. Eight similar warnings followed until the most recent one was heard by monitors Dec. 25.

Black Panthers  
Plan Open House  
In Algiers Villa

ALGIERS, Aug. 14 (AP).—It will be an open house Friday for all "peace-loving and progressive revolutionaries" at the Black Panthers headquarters here.

This was announced today by Pete O'Neil, who, according to Algerian authorities, is considered the responsible representative of the Black Panther movement here and not Eldridge Cleaver, who broke with the movement in the United States last January.

The open house welcome is to mark observation of the International Day of the Organization of Solidarity with the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Mr. O'Neil said.

Marcos Asserts

Floods Wrecked  
30 Years' Work

MANILA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that the floods on Luzon Island had destroyed what had taken the government 30 years to build.

He said at a news conference that it would take at least five years to reconstruct roads, bridges, irrigation systems and dikes washed away by the floods in central Luzon.

President Marcos put the death toll in the three-week floods last month at 455 and said two million people had been affected.

Some 3,000 tons of relief goods have been distributed to flood victims, he added. U.S. airlift operations, which ended today, distributed 900 tons of food and evacuated 1,892 victims.

Operations by the Philippine, British, Taiwanese and Indonesian Air Forces moved 1,400 tons of food and medicine to flood areas.

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Acting

at New  
Germany

West Germany, American military action to recurrence of rawl involving in Stuttgart.

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of police Paul ed several me- o a spokesman, of military po- with racial prob- lems of duty emen.

officials

2 Died

Sinking

14 (Reuters).— claimed here to- two passengers don between a re on the Buri- ar here Friday

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that there were s aboard the next sources said s of the number there were only

a woman and a d from the river.



## Big and Little in the UN

Secretary-General Waldheim has a vested interest in the United Nations—but so has the rest of the world. His plea, in his official report to the General Assembly, for a revival of confidence in the world organization is definitely in order: his statement that the great-power system belongs to the 19th, rather than the last half of the 20th century, is undoubtedly true. The smaller states must have a voice: their interests, wisdom and importance cannot, in Mr. Waldheim's words, "at this point of history, be ignored in any durable system of world order."

But it must also be recognized by that "vast majority of medium and smaller powers" that world order cannot be organized at all without some degree of agreement among the great powers. That was assumed when the United Nations was formed by the victorious allies of World War II: the assumption broke down in the cold war—and so, to a very large extent, did the UN. Moreover, while the number of mini-states multiplied during the cold war, and their representation in the General Assembly grew accordingly, that of itself was not enough to give the world any assurances of continued peace and the rule of law. Quite the contrary: the smaller states ranked themselves behind one or another of the major powers in most votes, and even when they ostensibly took the lead, as in the seating of the People's Republic of China, it would have meant little without the acquiescence of the larger nations.

The dilemma of the UN is that it is trying to reconcile the actualities of size and power with a kind of democratic ideal. And, organizationally, it is not succeeding very well. It is hardly democratic, for example, to give an equal vote in the General Assembly to Malta and China. Nor is it democratic to allow one of the five major powers with permanent representation on the Security Council a veto over the will of the rest of the world—as happened, notoriously, when the Soviet Union refused to accept the internationalization of atomic power.

The UN has in its favor, when the Assembly convenes next month, a greater measure of big-power collaboration than has existed since the organization was founded. But if this is to become effective in terms of genuine world law, it will take not only an increase in such collaboration within the UN but a reorganization of that body and a new sense of responsibility on the part of the smaller states. For not all the world's evils can be ascribed to the super-powers. The pride and greed of the smaller nations is often far greater than their size; their resistance to UN "interference" is just as strong as that of the great nations. The United Nations needs union "if the human race is to survive, to improve its condition and to avoid a variety of disasters," as Mr. Waldheim put it. But this process is far more complex than one might gather from his report.

## Unstable Deterrence

In his "State of the World" report to Congress last February, President Nixon expressed the hope that the nuclear arms race with Russia could be halted by "a combination of mutual restraint and an agreement in SALT," the strategic arms limitation talks. The SALT agreement was signed May 26 in Moscow. But the "mutual restraint" essential to make it work has yet to be seen in Washington. On the contrary, the emphasis seems to be on stepping up the arms race in fields still unrestricted by SALT, despite the adequacy of existing weapons.

The latest example is the administration decision to develop a second generation of MIRV multiple warheads capable of destroying Soviet ICBM silos. The new hydrogen warheads for existing Minuteman and Poseidon missiles reportedly will be several times more accurate than those now being deployed and at least four times more powerful.

The administration and President Nixon personally have repeatedly denied over the last two or three years any intention of developing such "hard target" killers, admitting that this development would be a destabilizing move likely to arouse fear in Moscow that the United States was seeking capability for a "first strike" against Soviet land-based missiles and bombers. At one point, with great fanfare, the Pentagon was even ordered to halt a program for increasing MIRV warhead accuracy.

The explanation being given for the current change is that President Nixon wants greater flexibility to respond to a possible nuclear attack against the United States. For at least 18 months, the high-level Defense Program Review Committee chaired by Henry Kissinger has been under presidential directive to study and devise strategic options other than massive retaliation against Soviet cities that would, in turn, bring Soviet missiles against American cities. But this study has yet to be completed. It is by no means certain that

other options are feasible or advisable, particularly if they require weapons so accurate and powerful that fear of an American preemptive attack would stimulate Moscow to undertake countermeasures.

For the moment, the Pentagon reportedly has been authorized to develop, but not to deploy, the new super MIRV warheads. But once such warheads are flight-tested the Soviet Union may proceed on the assumption that they will be deployed, since contrary assurances would be hard to verify.

The irony is that the United States in the SALT talks has insisted that agreement was possible only if both sides were committed to a strategy of deterrence and avoided the construction of offensive forces with a first-strike capability against missile silos. Moscow, for this reason, has been pressed successfully to halt further deployment of giant SS-9 ICBMs. It is now being urged to refrain from large-scale deployment on SS-9s of the MIRV multiple warheads the Soviet Union is believed to be developing. Assurances in this regard, perhaps in the form of ICBM reductions, are expected to be a major American objective in the second round of SALT talks this fall.

In these circumstances, an explanation from the President is clearly needed. A Republican legislator, Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, prevailed upon the administration two years ago to come out publicly against the development of more advanced missile warheads. He is asking for a reaffirmation of this commitment now. Senator McGovern has brought the issue into the campaign by calling on the President "to repudiate and abandon" the new warhead program.

It is one thing to study strategic war options available with present weapons systems: it is quite another to develop more deadly weapons that would undermine the stability of the nuclear balance and greatly complicate the already difficult task confronting SALT II.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Bombings in Vietnam

The United States no longer has a plan. Its Vietnamization concept initially looked as if Saigon could defend itself with some U.S. air war. What has remained is an air war compared with which the operations in which European cities perished three decades ago look like child's play. More bombs are dropped on North Vietnam in a month than were dropped in Europe throughout World War II. It looks as if Nixon wanted to demonstrate in the last days of his first term that he bombs better than all of his predecessors. In view of these actions, which come close to genocide and are coolly planned, the unanimous judgment

the world passes on the U.S. leadership can no longer amaze us.

—From the *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt).

### The Police Raids on Quick

Police and judiciary claim that the office searches were carried out merely to follow up evidence they had of possible bribery and tax evasion. This has been widely disbelieved. Certainly, if it was the sole object (as the timing does suggest), the scale of the operation amounted to overkill. As Herr Brandt himself suggested in his statement, it is a matter for concern that the police in this case felt free to act as they have done.

—From the *Doily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1897

WASHINGTON.—Notwithstanding the protests of travelers abroad against the injustice and inconvenience to which they are put on account of the Dingley Tariff Law, the Treasury Department will in a few days issue regulations that will make more burdensome the already exorbitant taxes and regulations, directing collectors to tax everything not personal effects or toilet articles, be it bicycle, shotgun, rug, or what not. It is also the intention to put out notices advising Americans going to Europe to leave a list of all wearing apparel so that the articles in question may not be taxed upon their return.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1922

BERLIN.—The latest prodigy is twenty-year-old Fraulein Thera Alba, who has mastered the art of brain control over muscles more completely than any other person heretofore. Fraulein Alba sings a German song and writes simultaneously an English sentence with her left hand and a French sentence with her right. She writes a sentence in one language backward and another in a different language in regular order, or calculates with one hand and writes dictation backwards with the other. She begins a sentence at both ends and completes it in the middle writing with both hands.



New Style in Baby-Kissing.

## Sargent Shriver's Mission

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON.—One day in the spring of 1968, Robert F. Kennedy was campaigning in the two Detroit. His car moved through black Detroit and huge crowds lined the streets. He was nearly mobbed at a church where black ministers gathered to endorse him.

Then his car sped away into the other Detroit, the Polish enclave of Hamtramck. The skins were white there but the scene was much the same. As Kennedy rode down the main street, grasping the hands that grasped at his, the people stood 10 and 12 deep on the curbs, cheering with the same wild exuberance as had the blacks a few minutes earlier.

It was an episode not often repeated these days when we are inclined to believe that low-income white ethnic groups hate blacks and are hated in return. Those old building blocks of the Democratic coalition have collapsed, it is said, and there is no one to put them together again.

But someone is going to try the Hamtramck trick this year for the Democrats. The man with this unthinkable thought is Sargent Shriver, Kennedy's brother-in-law and, at last, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

"We will build again the coalition Robert Kennedy dreamed of—of Poles, Italians, Irish, of blacks and Latinos, of farmers and workers," he declared in his acceptance speech Tuesday night.

### Dream of Unity

Democrats, Shriver said, must again become "the party of the streets, the neighborhoods."

That is all very brave campaign talk and the idea of uniting poor whites and blacks sounds particularly improbable when expressed by the wealthy, urbane lawyer whose last public job was in the diplomatic salons of Paris.

Among his first visitors on the Sunday after he was chosen for the ticket were the Rev. Gene Barlow of Washington, an authority on Catholic ethnic groups in America, and Barbara Mikulski, the Baltimore city councilwoman. Avoid hardened ideological positions, they advised Shriver, and speak to the blue-collar worker in terms familiar to him.

Miss Mikulski, according to those present, offered this advice for handling the delicate subject of amnesty: Don't let it become a class issue. Talk first about those lower-middle class sons who never went to college, over-participated in dissent movements, and went quietly and unquestionably to war. Recognize, she said, that they had no experience in civil disobedience. Only then, she went on, should Shriver explain to that audience that dissent and amnesty also are in the American tradition.

He receives similar advice from Michael Novak, the author of "The Rise of the Unimpeachable Ethnics" and also a principal drafter of Shriver's acceptance speech. Novak believes there are fewer inevitable conflicts between black and white than commonly assumed.

### A Fear

"We think the division exists more in the minds of educated people than in reality," Novak says. "It comes from people talking the high moral language—like 'white racism,' which has become a smear like Communism was in the 1950s."

His fear is that the new breed of Democrats—well educated, reli-

lively, affluent, and vocally concerned about blacks and Latinos—will simply forget about white people who wear blue collars to work.

"The people who announced open-enrollment in New York's colleges talked as if it was only their effort to help blacks and Puerto Ricans," Novak observed, "but about 75 percent of those who took advantage of it were lower middle class Irish, Jews and Italians. You could have predicted that, but the people who talked about open enrollments

have a kind of blindness toward lower middle class whites."

Watching Shriver try to put the building blocks back together this fall should be one of the more interesting exercises of the year. Not all of the black-white conflicts in this country are simply illusions and words alone can't wash them away. But any man who can in one sentence accurately call Mayor Richard J. Daley and Rep. Shirley Chisholm his friends—as Shriver did Tuesday—has something going for him from the start.

## McGovern's Rhetoric

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It has been frequently quoted about George McGovern that he is "the only decent man in the Senate." Now that effort to help blacks and Puerto Ricans, Novak observed, "but about 75 percent of those who took advantage of it were lower middle class Irish, Jews and Italians. You could have predicted that, but the people who talked about open enrollments

colleague—from the same state—Karl Mundt of South Dakota: "I don't know how he [Sen. Mundt] felt about me . . . but I know I hated his guts. . . I hated him so much I lost my sense of balance." (Robert Sen. Sen., "McGovern: A Biography," p. 53).

And one more time on a colleague: "But [Sen. Henry] Jackson destroyed whatever chance he had of becoming the Democratic nominee by embracing racism" in the anti-busing campaign. Sen. McGovern said. (Chris Lydon, "The New York Times," March 19, 1972).

And after J. Edgar Hoover died, McGovern gave an interview. (Life Magazine, July 7, 1972). "Hoover had lived beyond the normal years, so I couldn't feel the pathos I would for a young man. I could feel nothing but relief that he was no longer a public servant."

### Open Season

On the Indochinese war, it is hard to think of Sen. McGovern as stable. "I think the reelection of Richard Nixon in 1972 would be an open hunting right for the man to give in to all his impulses for a major war against the people of Indochina" (speech Catholic University, April 20, 1972). And, "I've said many times that the Nixon bombing policy on Indochina is the most barbaric action that any country has committed since Hitler's effort to exterminate Jews in Germany in the 1930s." (Interview with Gregg Herrington, AP, June 20, 1972).

To liken Richard Nixon (and Lyndon Johnson) not only to Hitler but to the worst that Hitler ever did is, well, among other things, perverse.

But that is characteristic when touching on the subject of Vietnam. President Nixon "has descended to a new level of barbarism and inhumanity for no other reason than to save his own face and to prop up the corrupt regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu." (AP, April 18, 1972). And speaking of Thieu, he is "a corrupt dictator who falls opponents, a despicable creature who doesn't merit the life of a single American soldier or for that matter a single Vietnamese." (UPI, April 7, 1972). And "I want to be blunt about it," says Sen. McGovern, "Nixon's playing politics with the lives of American soldiers and with American prisoners rotting in their cells in Hanoi. He's putting his own political selfish interests ahead of the welfare of these young Americans and ahead of the taxpayers of this country who are bearing the burden."

I want to be blunt about it. Sen. McGovern's animadversions on his fellow human beings are indecent.

## A Letter From Budapest

## Socialism Without

By Robert G. Kaiser

BUDAPEST.—A Hungarian, the story goes, is someone who enters a revolving door second, but comes out first. The story is told by Hungarians, so the account may be biased, but the streets of Budapest this summer are full of evidence that a lot of Hungarians are coming out first, or at least near to it.

Budapest is one of the great cities of Europe, now in a state of palpable disrepair. The stucco facades of old Victorian buildings are crumbling all over town. Most of the yellow streetcars yearn for a coat of paint.

But amid this scruffiness, prosperity is blossoming. The shops sell with-it gear. Dr. Scholl's foot-repair accessories, even vaginal deodorant. The old streets, many of them still cobble, are crowded with Volkswagens, Fiats, Renaults and East German cars that spew a vile exhaust.

A Parisian or Roman would not be impressed, perhaps, but by the old standards of Communist East Europe, this new Hungary is startling. The girls, like and stylish, would fit nicely into a Roman crowd. The bright store windows would be competitive on the main streets of middle America. Some of the traffic jams are up to international standards.

### New Economics

Hungary's new prosperity is a result of its New Economic Mechanism, the most radical economic experiment yet undertaken inside the Soviet bloc. The NEM is an attempt to put free-market forces to work in a planned socialist economy. Its ultimate success is still problematical, but its short-term consequences are vividly obvious. It has encouraged Hungarians to work harder to make more money, and it has provided goods for them to buy to make that effort worthwhile. In the process, a sort of Hungarian fat life has emerged—a new style for the new situation.

Hungarians now have a real opportunity to accumulate wealth. They can buy a Mercedes-Benz, build a summer house on Lake Balaton, buy a house or flat in the hills overlooking the Danube, travel to Western Europe on vacation and even own a color television, although there isn't much to see in color.

Which isn't to say that Hungary has abandoned socialism. The state still controls all industry and most commerce. The difference between the rich and the poor in this country is tiny by Western standards. (The director of the country's biggest factory makes about five times the salary of his workers, compared to a ratio of about 20-to-1 in big American corporations.)

Nevertheless, Hungarian socialism is getting a new definition. Consumerism has caught on here. The waiting list for those evil-smelling East German cars is so long, it is said, that a new buyer today could expect to wait five years to get one. (These are the cheapest cars sold in Hungary. The wait to buy the new Soviet-made Fiat, called Zsiguli, is a year.)

### Prices Rising

Prices of many items, especially privately owned housing, have multiplied in recent years. One young couple reported looking at a large apartment in a small house on a lovely plot of land that would have cost 700,000 forints—about 25 years' salary—for an ordinary Hungarian worker, or \$28,000 at the official rate of exchange.

The only people who could afford that, the wife commented, "are gynecologists or people better."

## Letters

### Bobby Fischer

Re the letter of Henry Rosen, defending the chessman Fischer (who scarcely needs defense, being himself an aggressor from the word go).

Mr. Fischer, despite his high I.Q., is actually in a lower echelon of "genius" than the rest of us would call. He is a Master of Chess as a creative contributor to culture and learning. Nor is competitiveness brought to such a nervous pitch as in Fischer at all attractive. Further, a man so unaware of the impression he makes before the world, of a petulant and capricious and greedy egotist, much resembles the "idiot-savant" (earlier cited by one of your readers), by which the French once denoted the overly intellectualized and perhaps schizoid personality. One would think that, on the contrary, Mr. Rosen would deplore his idol's human shortcomings even though admiring the way he plays chess.

J. BROUSSEAU-ROTH, Lisbon.

### Buckley

Reading William F. Buckley's such names, reluctant to Tribune. To Jane Fonda, lying below the which he is to knock out an alert call himself to be geous.

Her "lack" not such as is going out of fashion, actively from expression at the obvious country's war of Vietnam. In fact, more international Fonda, he is "knowledge" those other "to continue their hamper the servility.

LOIS W. Rhyms, Switz



Obituaries

Cardinal Giobbe, 92, ncio to Netherlands

Aug. 14 (AP).—Giobbe, 92, the of the Roman died early today. He had been bed for sev-

ences of Poles- died cardinal arch. 1880, two mal Giobbe.

an Italian, 30 years in matic service, do in Colombia when he be- in the Nether-

John XXIII dinal in 1962. ion, Cardinal o the Vatican, eluded life. He two congress- Evangelization of the Cause

r Dutch years as papal the Nether- a deep affec- h. Pope Paul on the friction ween the Vat- Catholics in

second Vatican Giobbe was be Commission ed the number

Smith

ug. 14 (AP).—h, 56, who was : U.S. Senate if Sen. Everett lost a special ater, died here offering a heart

Meran Republi- r, served in the ptember, 1968, 1971. He was i E. Stevenson election held in to fill the re-

urs in China

Aug. 14 (Ren- ratory-General now visiting Great Wall of the Ming tombs China News Mr. Waldheim re conducted by reign Minister

cluding four years of Sen. Dick- sen's term. Mr. Smith was speaker of the Illinois House, when he was nam- ed by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie to the Senate term. He was first elected to the Illinois House in 1954. He became the majority whip in 1965 and was chosen speaker of the Illinois House in 1967 and 1969.

Wheeler Williams

MADISON, Conn., Aug. 14 (UPI).—Wheeler Williams, 74, an internationally known sculptor, died Saturday after a long illness. Mr. Williams was a native of Chicago and graduated from Yale University in 1919. He was a veteran of both world wars.

His sculpture was an honorable mention in 1922 from the Prix de Rome and his work received a gold medal at the 1937 Paris Ex- position.

Clara Muhammad

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP).—Mrs. Clara Muhammad, 72, wife of Black Muslim leader Elijah Mu- hammad, died Saturday after a long illness. Mrs. Muhammad held no official position in the sect but was active in women's work.

Carl Malmsten

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Carl Malmsten, 84, one of Sweden's leading furniture archi- tects, died today, relatives said. Mr. Malmsten paved the way for the "Scandinavian modern" style when he introduced simple wooden furniture, based on clas- sic and rustic lines, in 1910.

His four carpentry and design schools in Sweden taught hun- dreds of Swedish furniture makers and interior decorators.

He was active as a teacher and an architect throughout his whole life.

West Virginia Halves Its Wild Marijuana

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 14 (AP).—Agriculture Commissioner Gus Douglass says marijuana hunters who found a bonanza in West Virginia's eastern panhandle counties last year should stay home this summer.

The commissioner reported that as of Aug. 7, crews had destroyed 1,111 acres of marijuana since May. Mr. Douglass said "this is nearly one-half of the known 2,600 acres growing wild" in the state.



SUPERBOAT—Rescue missions in remote swamps will be made easier by this helicopter-boat, shown here going through trials in Cypress Gardens, Fla.

Dutch Catholic Bishops Bow To Vatican, Postpone Council

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (AP).—Dutch Roman Catholic bish- ops bowed today to Vatican pressures and decided not to con- vene a planned church "parlia- ment" in October. The "parliament"—a move to- ward greater democracy in church affairs—would have in- volved laymen in policy making for the church in the Nether- lands.

Its members were to have been elected democratically. The Dutch bishops announced that the pastoral council's ses- sions had been postponed due to "objections" by the Roman Curia. These included:

- The council's statute does not safeguard adequately the bishops' authority.
- The time is not ripe for in- stituting a church "parliament."
- A document is being pre-

pared by the Vatican on pastoral councils. The National Pastoral Council was to be the institutionalized followup of six plenary sessions held by the Dutch church from 1968 to 1970. These sessions ran into conflict with the Vatican over such issues as allowing priests to marry.

The Dutch bishops denied that the council's statute infringed upon their responsibility for policy making. "Despite the present difference of opinion on how bishops can best execute their authority with- in the church, the Dutch bishops plan to find some form of na- tional consultation to give shape to the responsibility that all faithful carry for church life in line with the Second Vatican Council," the bishops commu-iqué said.

Zayyat Sees Obstacles to Soviet Summit

Says Cairo Seeks To Arrange Talks

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Act- ing Foreign Minister Mohammad Hassan el-Zayyat said yesterday that there were obstacles in the way of an Egyptian-Soviet sum- mit, but that Egypt was going ahead with its effort to arrange the conference.

Mr. Zayyat, who is also minister of state for information and thus the government spokesman, was speaking in an interview with a news magazine. Asked about the possibility of holding an Egypt- ian-Soviet summit, he answered: "We are continuing contacts and consultations with the objective of arranging such a conference but many matters should be liquidated before the meeting."

He did not explain the nature of the "matters."

President Anwar Sadat called for the summit, making the sug- gestion following his July 18 order expelling an estimated 20,000 Soviet military advisers, aircraft pilots and missile crew members.

No Progress Reported Political sources said Mr. Sadat has made no progress in his ef- forts to arrange the meeting. The only formal exchange be- tween the two countries since the ouster has been a message from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, to Mr. Sadat. But it did not open new channels for cooperation between the two countries, according to an earlier statement by Mr. Zayyat.

The Egyptian ambassador to Moscow, Yehia Abdel Kader, was subsequently summoned for con- sultations on the Brezhnev note. He arrived Saturday and held talks with Mr. Zayyat.

The minister was asked about the possibility of an Egyptian- Chinese rapprochement, following the withdrawal of Soviet ad- visers. "We are ready for cooperation with any country that under- stands us, and helps us, or even tries to understand us, be it China, Russia, America," he an- swered. "A skillful government should be capable of dealing with everybody."

Alpine Solo First

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—French alpinist René Demaison has completed the first solo ascent of Mont Blanc by the Peutery Ridge route previously climbed only by six-man teams. The climb took three days.

For Seeking to Go to Israel Soviet Scientist Falls From Favor

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Last spring, Benjamin G. Levich was one of the Soviet Union's most respected scientists, a trusted member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences, known abroad for his academic works, and allowed to travel to England and the United States to lecture. In short, he was firmly entrenched as a member of the Soviet establishment.

Today, he is an embattled man. He has lost one job and been demoted from another. The Academy of Sciences has barred him from accepting a visiting fellowship in physical chemistry at Oxford University this fall and from taking an opportunity to give an address next month to the convention of the International Electro-Chemistry Society at Stockholm, even though he is one of its vice-presidents.

His 23-year-old son Evgeny, an astrophysicist with a developing international reputation and in- vitations to speak abroad, has been found by the Medical Institute Hospital to be suffer- ing from chronic stomach ail- ments and high blood pressure. But Soviet authorities have been making a persistent effort to in- duce him into the armed forces as a reserve officer, though he had none of the prerequisite training.

Amazing Change

Lifetime academic and per- sonal friends now shun Dr. Levich and his family. "It's amazing how magically you are transformed into a pariah, a nonperson," his wife, Tanya, ex- claimed in flawless English. "Ben cannot get his scientific papers published even though he has published many before. He re- ceives no invitations to the scientific meetings he used to attend. His university seminar is shut down. Other scholars are told they must not refer to his published works in their own papers or they will be held up."

The event that transformed Dr. Levich's life was his decision to apply for an exit visa to Israel. Because he is the first member of the Academy of Sci- ences and the highest-ranking scientist to apply for emigration, his has become something of a test case.

Other Jewish scientists and intellectuals who want to emi- grate are reportedly holding their applications in abeyance to see if Dr. Levich succeeds. So far he has been refused a visa, although he asserts that he has done no classified work since the World War II period.

In some ways, his case is

typical of those of a number of highly qualified Jewish intellec- tuals who are being held here while thousands of less qualified Soviet Jews are being allowed to emigrate—in a remarkable reversal of Soviet policy over the last two years.

But his case is unusual be- cause he is so obviously a successful member of the Soviet establishment. He is a quiet- spoken man, normally circum- spect, careful to be precise and fair when he speaks. He has not been a man to join dissen- dent causes or to fight with the authorities. He wants to emi- grate, he said, for reasons involv- ing moral, national and historical ties and not for political reasons.

Indeed, he and his wife have been somewhat naïvely surprised and pained by the sharpness with which they have been treat-

ed. "It's hard for a once-respect- ed scientist to be an outcast, to be ignored by his friends," Mrs. Levich said. "So far nobody who has maintained contact with us has actually suffered because of it. But still there is an inner feeling of fear which is ingrain- ed in people here."

He has also been stung by the fact that petty officials, who would normally have treated him with great deference as a pre- stigious academician, are now brusque and disrespectful.

Early in March, Dr. Levich's two sons, Alexander and Evgeny, applied with their wives to their employers for the character references that are a prerequisite to emigrating to Israel and a signal of the desire to depart.

Departures Barred

Alexander, a corrosion en- gineer, was immediately dis- charged from his institute and later took a job as a graphic artist in a publishing house. Evgeny was allowed to continue as an astrophysicist at an in- stitute of the Academy of Sciences. But both were refused permission to emigrate for reasons they said were not clearly stated.

After their initiative, Dr. Levich was quickly stripped of his chair as head of the Depart- ment of Chemical Hydrodynamics at Moscow State University.

After that, Dr. Levich and his wife applied to go to Israel, and he lost his position as head of the Institute of Electro-Chem- istry at the Academy of Sciences.

Press Freedom Not Threatened, Bonn Contents

BONN, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The West German government yester- day rejected as "absurd" and "completely baseless" a suggestion that a government threat to press freedom was behind last week's raids on the mass circulation Quick magazine.

A government spokesman said there could be no doubt of the commitment to press freedom shown by the government. He was replying to an open letter to Chancellor Willy Brandt by Al- fred Strohe, president of the West German magazine publi- cation's association.

In the open letter published Saturday, Mr. Strohe said he had a well-based suspicion that behind searches was the govern- ment's intention to attack the legal right of journalists to protect their sources—a main tenet of West German press free- dom.

The government spokesman said Mr. Brandt last week categorically denied direct or indirect involve- ment in the searches of the magazine's offices in Hamburg, Munich and Bonn, carried out by local prosecutors on suspicion of tax evasion and bribery.

Czech Family Flees

MUNICH, Aug. 14 (AP).—A Czechoslovak family of four reached West German territory after escaping via Austria, border police reported today, and asked West German authorities for political asylum.

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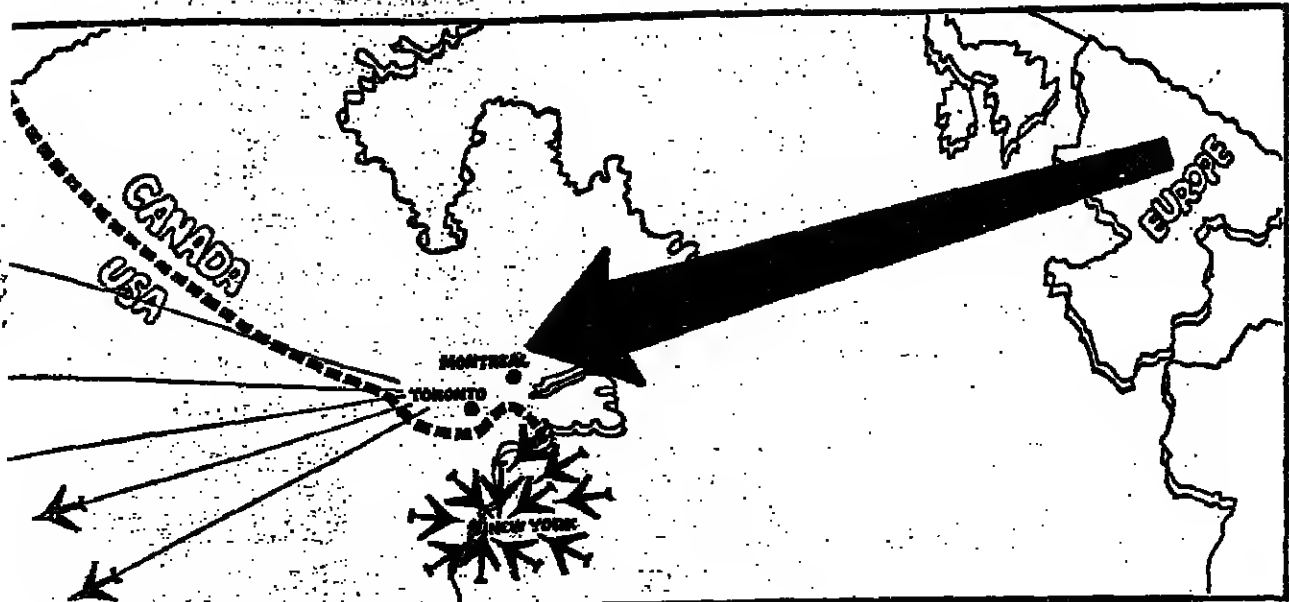
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## idit Defends Bonn ion Not to Float

Aug. 14 (UPI).—West Germany's Economics and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt excluded another revaluation of the mark as a means to support the dollar, but insisted that the mark be defended at Washington in December.

Mr. Schmidt gave in to the idea of a joint capital-flow agreement, but rejected a joint defense of currencies. He said the mark was not being defended at all, and it was not the government's job to do so. He said the mark was being defended by the market, and it was not the government's job to do so.

Mr. Schmidt said the mark was being defended by the market, and it was not the government's job to do so. He said the mark was being defended by the market, and it was not the government's job to do so. He said the mark was being defended by the market, and it was not the government's job to do so.



Helmut Schmidt

## ras Shares Resume ng on Flat Note in U.K.

Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Caracas Ltd., British company that is to be reorganized as European tobacco company, resumed trading on the London Stock Exchange at 69 1/2 pence when it opened on Aug. 14.

Caracas Ltd. is a subsidiary of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. The company is to be reorganized as European tobacco company. The company is to be reorganized as European tobacco company.

## World Trade Up, but U.S. Share Is Off

U.S. Study Indicates  
Big 1972 Trade Deficit

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Although world trade is expanding, the share of U.S. goods in the import markets of most countries is down sharply.

This unfavorable trend in the nation's trade is detailed in an analysis made by the Department of Commerce in the current issue of its publication, Commerce Today.

The study measured the U.S. share in the total imports of 40 countries during the early months of this year. These accounted last year for 85 percent of America's \$38.6 billion exports and include such major trading partners as Canada, West Germany, Japan and Britain.

For most of the big markets, the study covers a five-month period through May. This, the figures point to the general expectation that the United States will have a trade deficit this year of \$4 billion, twice that of 1971.

The report notes that while the economic situation in many of the large industrial countries began to improve in late 1971, the upturn has not been reflected in a demand for U.S. goods.

It adds that while inflation and unemployment remained serious problems in many countries, levels of industrial production generally were rising, especially in Japan and Germany. An upturn of total world imports also is evident in the data for the 40 countries listed.

Commenting that the December realignment of major exchange rates had complicated assessment of trade trends, the report concluded that:

"Even measured in dollar terms, over the latest 12-month period an overwhelming majority of America's largest trading partners reduced the value of their imports from the United States while buying more from others."

"The U.S. share thus fell sharply in each—in fact, declines are shown in three-fourths of the listed markets."

In Germany, for example, the decline in the U.S. share was from 10.2 percent last year to 9.6 percent, although total German imports had increased 18 percent.

Formal Offer Details  
The formal offer document for the acquisition, released Saturday, contained no surprises, it was said. However, some brokers said the document contained no clear information about the stake of Rembrandt in the new group.

Depending on the size of its stake, Rembrandt's shares, traded in Johannesburg, could be a better buy than Caraceras shares, they said.

Meanwhile, a \$20 million sterling convertible mark convertible bond issued in connection with the consolidation traded today on a when-issued basis at 112-114, up from 110 1/2-112 Friday.

The bonds, priced at par and carrying a 6 1/4 percent coupon, are convertible after Jan. 1 into shares of Rothmans at 67 1/2 pence a share.

A dealer said the flat reopening of the shares on the stock exchange had little effect on the convertible because the bonds had been traded recently on the assumption of an opening price of about 70.



Gilbert Rubod

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gilbert Rubod, former textiles division director of DuPont de Nemours France, has been named international coordination director of fiber marketing for DuPont in Europe, based in Paris. Mr. Rubod will be replaced by Jean Rousseaux.

Wackenhut Corp. has appointed Edward Richter to direct European operations of the international investigative and security organization. Mr. Richter will be based in London.

Dieter Just, formerly with McKinsey & Co., Düsseldorf, has joined Reliance Electric Co., Brussels, as assistant general manager with responsibility for activities in Germany.

Philippe R. de Jaham has been appointed assistant vice-president of Security Pacific National Bank's representative office in Paris.

Swiss businessmen object to proposed U.S. treaty.

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Some Swiss businessmen are raising objections to a proposed legal assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland because they fear for the security of their manufacturing and commercial secrets, Swiss government spokesmen report.

These sources declare that it was "practically excluded" that the final draft of the treaty could be readied in time to be submitted to parliament for approval this year.

Under negotiation for three years, the treaty is wanted by the United States to get at drug traffickers and other criminals by disclosing the funds they hide in Switzerland in numbered accounts protected by the Swiss banking secrecy law.

The latest draft of the treaty was submitted by the Swiss cabinet in July to the 25 cantonal governments. The Swiss bankers and lawyers associations, and industrial and other groups with the request that they present their comments by October.

One of the principal objectives of the treaty would be to enable the United States to have examined the Swiss bank accounts and financial transactions of questionable persons. This would be done by the application of the provisions of the Swiss criminal code that permit the waiving of the laws protecting banking and business secrets in a criminal case.

Many Swiss bankers are opposed to the concessions made to the United States in the proposed treaty. They say that their cooperation is already assured in clear-cut criminal cases.

Nevertheless, the Swiss Bankers Association is on record as favoring an accord acceptable to the two countries.

The Swiss industrialists and businessmen who are raising objections to the proposed treaty say that its provisions do not sufficiently circumscribe the conditions under which trade secrets would have to be disclosed.

"Some industrialists fear that we go too far in the treaty and are ready to see their secrets revealed too easily to a foreign authority," one government spokesman said.

## L&M Stock Trade in N.Y. Investigated

SEC, NYSE Study  
If 'Inside' Data Used

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the New York Stock Exchange have launched investigations into recent trading activity in the shares of Liggett & Myers, it was learned today.

It is understood the crux of the investigation is to determine whether any inside information was obtained by brokerage concerns or private investors in advance of a press release by the company indicating that second-quarter earnings would be down sharply.

That press release was issued July 18. But the stock of the diversified tobacco and consumer products concern, without any apparent explanation, fell 4 3/4 in the July 17 session to 55 1/4. A little over a week prior to that the stock was selling at about 64.

The stock is currently trading at 41 1/2. Sources report that the SEC already has contacted both Faine Webber Jackson & Curtis, and Newburger & Bernson in regard to the investigation.

Prior to the July 18 announcement both brokerage concerns had advised clients of the probable decline in Liggett & Myers second-quarter profit.

An SEC spokesman declined comment. A Big Board official confirmed the exchange was conducting an investigation of the matter but declined to elaborate.

Oil stocks benefited from various buy recommendations. Nine of the 15 most active issues were up. The only one of these to decline was Occidental Petroleum, off 3/4 to 12 3/4, after reporting a sharp setback in quarterly operating earnings.

Among the better-acting oil issues, some of them trading at their best prices of the year, were:

Phillips Petroleum, up 1/4 to 34 1/8; Mobil, up 1/4 to 65 3/8; Pennzoil, up 1/8 to 24 1/2; and Kerr-McGee, up 1/8 to 58.

Meanwhile, Du Pont, selling at its highest price since 1966, rose 3/4 to 183 1/4. On Friday, it was a market star by virtue of its advance of 3 3/4. This surge in Du Pont, the world's largest chemical producer, has sent strength rippling through other chemical issues.

For the last two years the market's advance when it has advanced—has been spearheaded by quality growth stocks. In the last few days, close observers point out, market interest has broadened.

Whether this buying interest will continue in dominant blue chips is the chief determinant of the future course of the Dow industrials. The record closing high for the Dow was 993.13 on Feb. 9, 1966.

Spurring today's advance was the news that President Nixon's national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger had again conferred privately with North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris. Several

## Peace Hopes Ignite NYSE Rally

Dow Sets '72  
High at 973.51

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—A surge of strength in blue-chip stocks today sent the Dow Jones industrial average—the market's best-known indicator—to its highest level in nearly 44 months.

The Dow boomed ahead 9.23 to 973.51, surpassing with surprise its previous 1972 top at 971.23 on May 26.

It now stands at its best reading since closing at 975.14 on Dec. 19, 1968. In the last two sessions, the Dow has gained more than 20 points and many Wall Street analysts, their forecasts rising as the market itself climbs, give the indicator a good chance of reaching above the elusive 1,000-mark before the end of summer.

With institutions dominating market activity—and the public still watching from the sidelines—volume on the New York Stock Exchange ran to 18.87 million shares, an active day for August, and up from Friday's 16.97 million.

Oil stocks benefited from various buy recommendations. Nine of the 15 most active issues were up. The only one of these to decline was Occidental Petroleum, off 3/4 to 12 3/4, after reporting a sharp setback in quarterly operating earnings.

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Commission has approved 13 price increase requests.

Spikes rose 4 3/8 to 101 3/8, but Champion Home Builders fell 1 3/8 to 19 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index rose 0.07 to 137.64.

A small downward drift in prices marked an otherwise uninteresting day for traders in the bond market. Government issues lost three to five basis points in the short bills and two-to-four in coupons. Retail interest was almost non-existent as customers apparently sat on the sidelines, dealers said.

Corporate trading was also quiet, with most issues unchanged to off 1/8.

Occidental Shows Net Loss  
Of \$5.2 Million in 2d Quarter

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Occidental Petroleum's second-quarter operating earnings fell to \$4 million from the year-earlier \$22 million, or 21 cents a share.

Preferred dividend requirements in the 1972 quarter were \$4.8 million, so there were 75 common share earnings.

Operating earnings exclude a special charge of \$9.2 million in 1972 and a special credit of \$1.5 million a year earlier, representing a net currency-exchange loss in 1972 and a net currency-exchange gain in 1971.

Although the company highlighted the \$4 million operating profit, it refused to disclose the size of the apparent net loss or the revenue for the quarter.

But indicated results, obtained by subtracting previously published first-quarter figures from those supplied for the half, showed a \$5.2 million net loss in the second quarter, compared with year-earlier net income of \$23.5 million, or 24 cents a share. Indicated second quarter revenue was \$633 million, down from \$760 million a year earlier.

Occidental reported operating half-year profit of \$2.7 million, down sharply from the year-earlier \$61.3 million, or 95 cents a share.

Preferred dividend requirements were \$9.6 million in the 1972 half, and, as the company has about 55.7 million common shares outstanding, operating earnings did not produce any common share earnings in the period.

Net income in the half was \$500,000, far below the year-earlier net of \$62.9 million, or 98 cents a share.

CFP Income, Sales  
Slip in Six Months

PARIS, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Cie. Francaise des Petroles said today that total net income, including portfolio revenue, in the first half fell slightly to 2,064 billion francs (about \$403 million) from 2,067 billion in the 1971 period.

Sales of oil products fell 5 percent to 1,978 billion francs from 2,035 billion francs, the company announced.

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**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The bid or offer rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Aug. 14, 1972

	Today	Previous
STER. (100 per \$1)	2.453	2.450-54
Belg. fr. (100)	47.75-76	47.50-54
Bot. fr. (100)	47.75-76	47.50-54
Deutsche mark	3.184	3.184
French franc	6.5440-40	6.5440-40
Dracma	26.50-54	26.50-54
Fr. fr. (100)	47.75-76	47.50-54
Fr. fr. (100)	47.75-76	47.50-54
Gr. franc	5.2010-20	5.2010-20
Italian pound	4.20	4.20
Law	51.15-40	51.00-30
Schilling	22.94	22.94
Sw. krona	4.727-27	4.7240-40
Swiss franc	3.7790-90	3.7780-80
Yen	301.10	301.10

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1972

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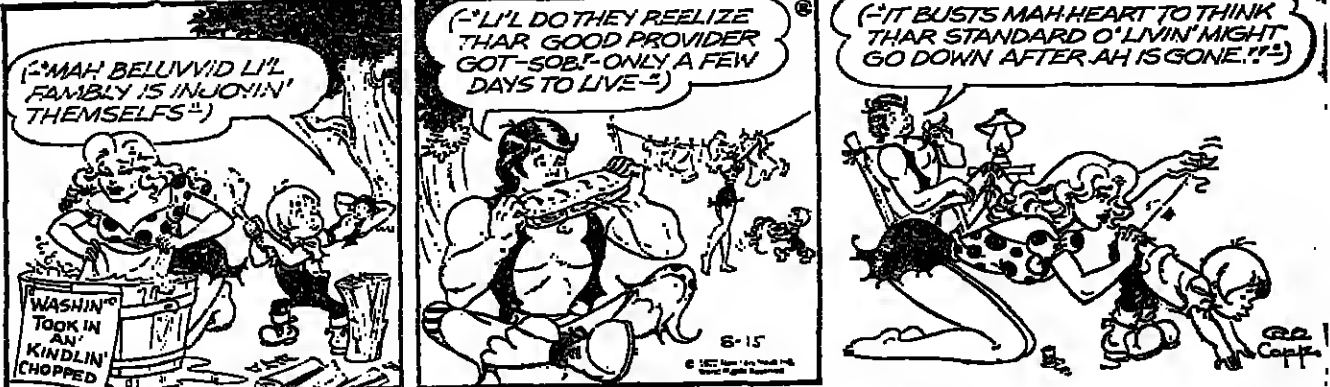
PEANUTS



R.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



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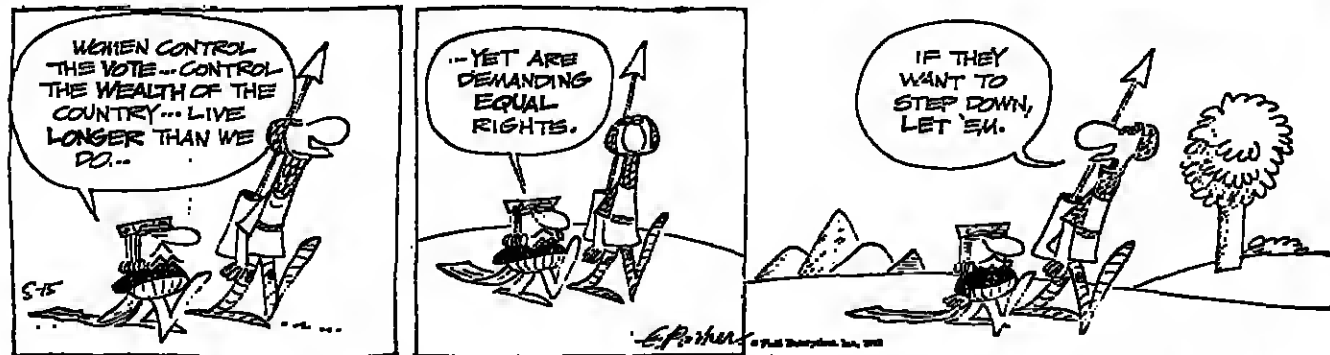
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The success of this contract depends on a lucky lie of the cards. In such cases it is normally correct to assume, as South did, that the fates are with you, even though you risk increasing the penalty. South had the foresight necessary to appreciate the situation, and saw the need to plan ahead before launching into the play.

It was unfortunate for South that West held both king and queen of clubs, for he might otherwise have picked some other suit for his lead and the slam would have been easy. As it was, South was in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick.

NORTH  
♠ QJ953  
♥ AK108  
♦ J73  
WEST  
♠ 53  
♥ A8  
♦ Q942  
♣ KQ94  
EAST  
♠ 10872  
♥ 1062  
♦ 63  
♣ 10865  
SOUTH (D)  
♠ AKQJ64  
♥ K74  
♦ 75  
♣ A2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club king.

Some declarers would draw trumps and then stop—too late to think. They might then try a diamond lead, but West would play an honor and there would be no quick way back to the closed hand for another diamond lead.

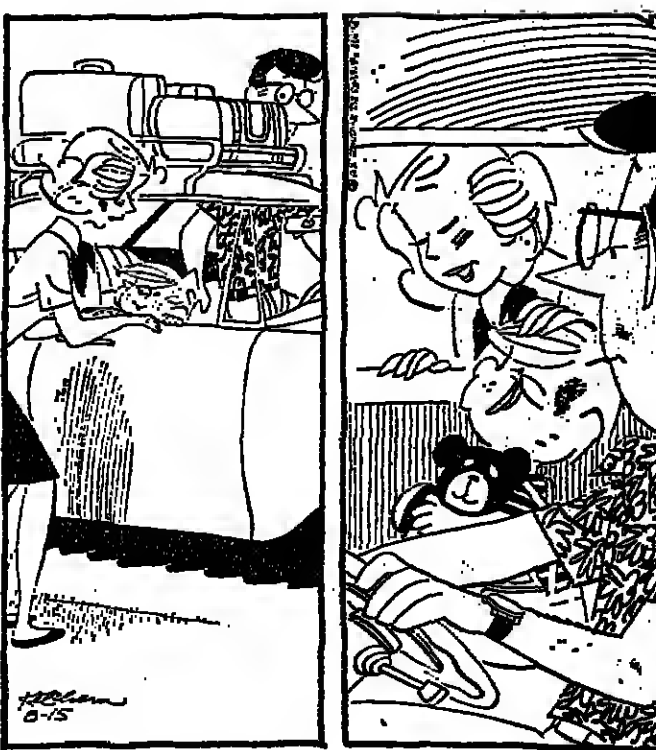
Looking ahead, South led a diamond at the second trick. Playing an honor at this point would only have helped South, so West played low. Taking a 25 percent chance, South inserted dummy's ten and was rewarded. When it won, he simply drew trumps, cashed two diamond winners to discard his club loser, and surrendered a heart trick.

The significance of the immediate diamond play was that it left a road back to the South hand in trumps if West put up one of his diamond honors.

It might seem that a heart slam with a five-three fit would be preferable to a six-one spade slam. This has an element of truth, but as it happens six hearts must fall after a club lead. West ruffs the third round of spades with the heart eight and is overruffed. But when North plays diamonds to ruff the third round and re-enters his dummy, East can discard his last spade.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
DIALY STAIR CLUD  
OPAIL TASTIE HEBE  
SIXTH ALTIEN ABEON  
HACCELDIN DISPREY  
SIXTH ALTIEN ABEON  
ALPCE TUM AIAIABA  
GARDENERS ROGER  
ALICE GLASS WHERO  
TRENDS THICKSETS  
ESPOUSE ERIA SHE  
SCALDRED AIRT  
A WIAALISLE TURK  
OMIT TRIER LAIGO  
WHIS EIAITIS EVIES

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TONJI  
PRAVO  
LESTUS  
VISWEL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here  
Yesterday's Jumble: AUGUR VITAL GENIUS AMAZON  
Answers You'll never learn astronomy just doing this—STARGAZING

BOOKS

CRIMINALS AT LARGE

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

WITH "Run Down," published earlier this year, Robert Garrett came up with an original way of organizing a detective story, and he continues the formula in "Spiral" (Atheneum, \$4.95). The novel moves largely in flashes. There is a bit of action—then the continuity stops. The reader absorbs some elapsed time, and the continuity darts off at a tangent. Eventually, everything is tied up.

"Spiral" takes Alan Brett to Paris. Brett, the hero of this Garrett series, is a mercenary who does jobs for the British secret service, putting a high price on his contributions. In "Spiral" he investigates French right-wingers engaged in terrorist activities. There is a good deal of convulsive violence in the book, and yet the effect is of a philosophical discourse on violence. Garrett writes thoughtfully, smoothly, occasionally even poetically. His characters ring true; he has the knack of fitting them with a word or gesture.

This is not to say that the book is a flawless example of its kind. Every once in a while his writing is pretentious, as in the section pertaining to a chess game, where he has little idea of what he is talking about. (He should look up the first two moves of the French Defense.) Some of the episodes are unmotivated in any rational sense of the word. But the important thing is that he manages to achieve real mood.

"Spiral" is a hard one to put down.

At the opposite end of the genre is Steve Franklin's "The Chickens in the Airshaft" (Doubleday, \$4.95). Where a book like "Spiral" is highly serious, Franklin's is all farce. This is the story of a Puerto Rican welfare worker in New York who goes into the crime business. He is so sophisticated in his good welfare worker, and he is too disorganized to be a good criminal. "Chickens" should provide a few chuckles, labored as its humor sometimes is. Franklin sees the ridiculous side of things, lays it on with a 12-inch-wide brush, and enthusiastically smears everything in sight.

Presumably there is a larger social purpose under the farce. The author is concerned about the poor, especially the Chicano poor; as the end there is some sharp commentary on the radical left. But Franklin's satire applies itself too broadly and heavily to make its point. Just consider this one light reading, and you should have a good time.

Jonathan Gaunt, the urbane representative of the Remembrance Office in Scotland, makes his second appearance in "A Killing in Malta," by Noah Webster (Doubleday, \$4.95). Gaunt is given the job of conveying to Malta the Great Sword of Scotland, which is to be exhibited during royal visit. He also has to look up a retired British jurist, who turns out to be a mysterious figure. Along the way Gaunt gets mixed up with a political action

Best

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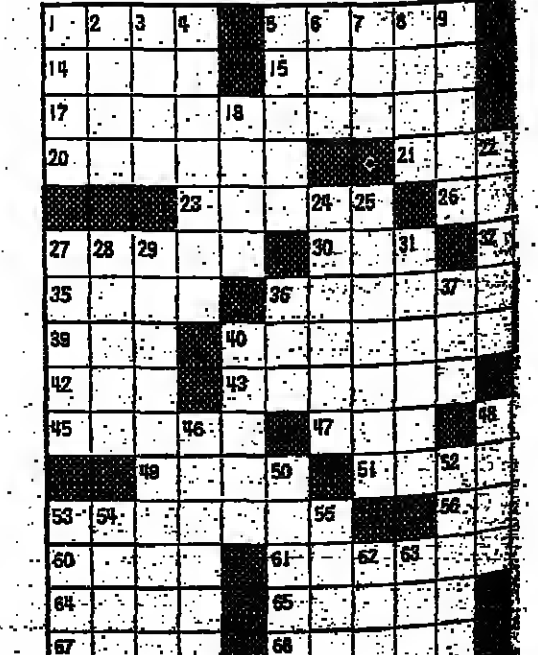
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- 1 Jonathan Li
- 2 The Whole
- 3 Captains and
- 4 Caldwell
- 5 My Name Is
- 6 Potok
- 7 The Word
- 8 The Terminus
- 9 The Terminus
- 10 The Terminus

- 1 O Jerusalem
- 2 The Whole
- 3 Im Harris
- 4 The Boys
- 5 The Boys
- 6 The Boys
- 7 The Boys
- 8 The Boys
- 9 The Boys
- 10 The Boys

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Oodles
  - 5 Walton
  - 10 Light-switch
  - 13 "Feelings"
  - 14 Image
  - 15 Audacity
  - 16 Water sound
  - 17 Gear for 5 Across
  - 18 Australian peninsula
  - 20 Quake
  - 21 Postures
  - 22 Wet ditches
  - 26 Stadium
  - 27 Big name in radio
  - 30 British eagles: Abbr.
  - 32 Certain crime
  - 35 Word with center or letter
  - 36 Satellite of a sort
  - 38 "— for the show"
  - 39 Door: Suffix
  - 40 Lassie and Snoopy
  - 41 Clock numerals
  - 42 Energy unit
  - 43 Islands off Scotland
- 44 Sothern and others
- 45 Customers
  - 47 His: Fr.
  - 48 Weather word
  - 49 Silent
  - 51 Kind of case
  - 53 Put up with
  - 56 Joyous
  - 60 — de grace
  - 61 Variety of salmon
  - 64 Aleutian island
  - 65 French girl's name
  - 66 Home-buyer's aid
  - 67 Sodium salts of India
  - 68 More accurate
  - 69 This, in Quito
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  - 2 Scent
  - 3 Portend
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  - 6 Biblical city
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at-bats  
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8. A. 330  
9. H. 328  
10. D. 325  
11. S. 322  
12. T. 320  
13. O. 318

Stan Bahmen on a single by  
Carpenter, a stolen base and  
a single by Mike Spivey.  
Duncan, crashed his 19th homer  
of the season off Bahmen in the  
sixth inning. Campanella wrap-  
ped up the scoring with his sixth  
homer of the season, into the  
left-field stands, leading off the  
seventh inning.

Besides Allen's double, the  
White Sox got only three singles  
off Blue, who struck out three  
and walked two.

Twins 4, Angels 5  
Rookie catcher Glenn Bur-  
mann doubled in two runs as  
Minnesota took advantage of  
Nolan Ryan's wildness for three  
runs in the sixth inning and a  
6-3 road victory over California.

The fireballing Ryan, the Amer-  
ican League's strikeout leader,  
walked four men in his five  
innings-plus, and they all scored.

Rangers 15, Royals 4  
Frank Howard slammed a two-  
run homer and Rich Billings  
scored three runs and drove in  
five more with two doubles and  
a pair of singles as Texas best  
Kansas City, 15-4, at Arlington,  
Texas. Kansas City pulled off a  
triple play.

Dodgers 5, Padres 3  
In the National League, Willie  
Davis's second home run of the  
game, a three-run single in the  
eighth inning, helped Los Angeles  
to a 5-3 road victory over San  
Diego.

Major League Standings  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Baltimore 12 10 .545  
New York 11 9 .550  
Detroit 10 10 .500  
Boston 9 11 .450  
Cleveland 8 12 .400  
Milwaukee 7 13 .350  
Kansas City 6 14 .300  
Minnesota 5 15 .250  
Texas 4 16 .200  
Chicago 3 17 .150  
Oakland 2 18 .100  
California 1 19 .050  
Seattle 0 20 .000

Western Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Oakland 12 10 .545  
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Minnesota 10 10 .500  
Kansas City 9 11 .450  
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Cleveland 4 16 .200  
Milwaukee 3 17 .150  
New York 2 18 .100  
Baltimore 1 19 .050  
Seattle 0 20 .000

Today's Results  
New York 1, Atlanta 2, 2-1.  
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2, 3-2.  
Baltimore 4, Boston 1, 3-0.  
Minnesota 5, California 2, 3-1.  
Texas 14, Kansas City 4, 14-4.

Monday's Games  
New York at Kansas City, night.  
Oakland at Baltimore, night.  
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Pittsburgh 12 10 .545  
New York 11 9 .550  
Chicago 10 10 .500  
Cleveland 9 11 .450  
St. Louis 8 12 .400  
Milwaukee 7 13 .350  
Philadelphia 6 14 .300  
Atlanta 5 15 .250  
San Francisco 4 16 .200  
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Houston 2 18 .100  
Montreal 1 19 .050  
San Diego 0 20 .000

Western Division  
W L Pct. GB  
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San Diego 10 10 .500  
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St. Louis 8 12 .400  
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Chicago 4 16 .200  
New York 3 17 .150  
Pittsburgh 2 18 .100  
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Montreal 0 20 .000

Today's Results  
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Cleveland 4, Boston 1, 3-0.  
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SLIDE, KELLY, SLIDE—Pat Kelly of the White Sox scores on a wild pitch as A's hurler Bob Locker (right) races too late for the tag. Catcher Dave Duncan looks on.

## Baltimore Leads AL East by 1½

### Orioles Rout Red Sox for McNally

From Wire Dispatches.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Baltimore Orioles, putting on an expected show of force against a team they had lost six out of eight games to before this series, routed the Boston Red Sox with a 10-hit attack yesterday to score an 8-3 home victory and take three victories out of the four-game series.

The triumph increased Baltimore's American League Eastern Division lead to 1 1/2 games over both the New York Yankees and the Detroit Tigers and sent the Red Sox reeling out of town five games back. Boston had come to Baltimore trailing by just three games.

The hitting stars for the Orioles were shortstop Bobby Grich, who got his 10th homer of the year, outfielder Don Baylor, who had three singles and drove in two runs, and catcher Jeremy Oates, whose two-run double was the big hit in a four-run seventh inning.

Dave McNally got the victory with relief help from Eddie Wait. It was his 12th triumph in 22 decisions.

The Orioles defeated Sonny Siebert for the first time since August, 1970, although Gary Peters, a lefthander, was the victim of the four-run seventh.

Merv Rettenmund, an Orioles' outfielder, pulled a muscle in his left side while attempting a diving catch of a run-scoring double by Carlton Fisk in the fourth.

Tigers 3, Indians 2, 9  
Ray Fosse hit two home runs and Craig Nettles added one as Cleveland won the second game of a doubleheader at Detroit, 9-2, after the Tigers had won the first game, 3-3.

Yankees 5, Brewers 3, 4  
Back-to-back home runs by Ron Blomberg and Bernie Allen in the seventh inning gave New York a 5-4 home victory and a sweep of a doubleheader with Milwaukee before a Bat Day crowd of 56,238, largest in the American League this season. Blomberg, pinch-hitting for Fred Beene, who picked up his first major-league victory, homered after Felipe Alou had opened the inning with a single. Allen followed with his fourth homer of the year, which proved to be the winning run as the Brewers battled back with one run in the ninth.

OLYMPIC SIGNS—Black and white reproductions of signs to indicate events at the Olympics, which begin Aug. 26.

## Former Flag of Rhodesia Raised in Olympic Village

From Wire Dispatches.  
MUNICH, Aug. 14.—Amid the controversy surrounding their entry into the Olympic Village, Rhodesian athletes stood at attention today as the country's old flag, which displays the Union Jack, was hoisted in the Olympic Village to the strains of God Save the Queen.

Rhodesia has been allowed to compete in the Olympic Games, which begin Aug. 26, under its old name of Southern Rhodesia. The team members have presented themselves to the International Olympic Committee as British subjects, and should one of them win an event, God Save the Queen again will be played.

Two more African nations have threatened withdrawal from the Games because of Rhodesia's participation. A Foreign Ministry statement issued in Monrovia announced that Liberia has withdrawn. In less harsh terms, the Sudan said today at Khartoum that it would send its team to Munich, but would recall it if the Rhodesians compete. Youth and Sports Minister Salah Abdel said the team would get instructions from the Sudanese Embassy in Bonn.

It brought the total of possible withdrawals to six. Tanzania and Sierra Leone have said they would not participate, and Zambia and Uganda have threatened to recall their Olympic teams if Rhodesia competes.

The Supreme Council for Sports in Africa again appealed today for all African teams to go to Munich. In Lagos, the Nigerian head of the council, Abraham Oria, said the council did not want to "break faith" with the IOC.

Olympic Vow  
MUNICH, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The IOC organizing committee chose Heidi Schuller of West Germany to take the Olympic vow on behalf of all the Olympians. The 22-year-old medical student, a medal prospect in the 100-meter hurdle, long jump and pentathlon, had been rumored to have the inside track. Her 37-35-37 figure helps.

George Foreman, whose aim is to get a shot at the heavyweight boxing crown won by Joe Frazier, took a big step toward that goal when he signed to fight Oscar Bonavena in the Boston Garden on Oct. 11. Foreman was assured by Frazier on the telephone that he would get a title shot if he beats Bonavena. "We are available any time you want the title fight," he was told by Yank Durham, Frazier's manager.

It begins to look as though the Philadelphia Flyers of the National Hockey League may be preparing for a legal brawl with the Philadelphia Blazers of the World Hockey Association. The Flyers have just acquired the contract of John McKenzie, who had jumped the Boston Bruins, to be a player-coach with the Flyers. A spokesman for the Flyers said the terms of their deal with Boston would not be disclosed, but that it was "unconditional and irrevocable." McKenzie, a fiery competitor with the world-champion Bruins last season, signed with the Blazers last June for an amount believed to be more than \$100,000 a season.

Seven lawsuits sparked by Jim McDaniel's jump from the American Basketball Association to the Seattle SuperSonics of the Na-

## Evans, Wheeler, Wohlhuter Score Finn Sets World Mark in 2 Miles

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Lasse Viren set a world record in the two-mile run with a time of 8 minutes 14 seconds, 38 seconds better than the record Emile Pottmann of Belgium set last year.

Pottmann was second in 8:17.2 minutes, sixth-tenths of a second better than his mark, while Sweden's Anders Gaterud, in third place, bettered his national mark by 20 seconds with a time of 8:20.6 minutes.

Members of the U. S. Olympic team fared well tonight. Reigning Olympic champion Lee Evans of the Bay Area Striders beat teammate John Smith of the Southern California Striders in the 400 meters in a time of 45.1. Smith was one-tenth of a second behind. For the second straight night, Rick Wohlhuter of the Chicago Track Club beat Dove Wottle of Bowling Green University in the 800 meters. Wottle, who equaled the world record in the event in the U. S. Olympic trials with a time of 1:42.2, has had leg trouble since the trials. He clocked 1:48.7 to Wohlhuter's 1:42.2.

In the 1,500 meters, Bob Wheeler of Duke University triumphed in 3:41.4, with New Zealand's Tony Poitill second in 3:42.2. Franco Arce of Italy was fourth and Steve Savage of the Oregon Track Club took fifth. Jean-Louis Ravetomanantsoa of the Malagasy Republic took the 100-meter dash in 10.2, with Chuck Smith of the Southern California Striders second in 10.4.

In the 400-meter intermediate hurdles Ralph Mann of the Southern California Striders triumphed in 50.6 and Wayne Collett of the Striders captured the 200-meter run in 20.8.

Ricky Bruch of Sweden won the circus with a heave of 205 feet 4 inches, John Powell of the Pacific Coast Club was second with 200-8 and Jay Silvester of Provo, Utah, was third with 198-2. John Valentine of Britain won the 5,000 meters in 13:51.4.

Viren, a 23-year-old policeman from Helsinki, sprinted 600 meters from the finish and passed Pottmann and pacesetter Britain's Dave Bedford.

"I had hoped for a new record tonight, although the rain started falling some hours before the race. But the terrain track was perfect and the weather did not mean anything," Viren said.

## Another Meeting Is Unlikely Between Two Super Horses

By Gerald Strine  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The full-page advertisement in the summer supplement to the British Racehorse was as much in the classic tradition as the horse involved.

Following continued inquiries Mr. and Mrs. John Hissop would like to make it clear that Brigadier Gerard is not never was nor ever will be for sale.

John Hissop could afford to pay for the white space surrounding the message. He is managing director of the British Racehorse, the 4-year-old colt that has earned more than \$200,000.

At York tomorrow, if the ground is firm, "The Brigadier" will be heavily favored to equal Ribot's record of 16 victories without defeat by a classicist. By any standard, he is a great thoroughbred—and one that benefited tremendously from brilliant management. What will never be known, apparently, is whether Brigadier Gerard, the miler, would have beaten Mill Reef, the stayer, over the intermediate distances of 1 1/4 miles.

Mill Reef, the Virginia bred stallion which was Europe's Horse of the Year in 1971, was to have opposed Brigadier Gerard in the Eclipse Stakes this summer, only to be sidelined by a bowel infection. Tomorrow's Benson and Hedges Handicap appeared to be the last possibility for the confrontation. Unfortunately, Mill Reef suffered a slight training setback last week-end.

As far as we're concerned, Brigadier Gerard has beaten Mill Reef three lengths in the 2,000 Guineas mile (of 1971), and if Mill Reef thinks he's better than us, all he has to do is run in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket this October, Hissop said Saturday from his country home in Berkshire.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Brigadier Gerard is the better horse over a mile and a quarter," Hissop declared. "He's won the Eclipse and he's won the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth's Stakes at a mile and a half in a very fast time that was only a fraction slower than Mill Reef's time."

"And Brigadier Gerard always has a little bit up his sleeve. After he won the Prince of Wales Stakes (No. 18) at Ascot, finishing so strongly, I thought, well, another quarter of a mile isn't going to stop him."

"You see, Brigadier Gerard is a much later-maturing horse. He's a very, very good horse this year. He was a good horse last year."

Mill Reef, bred in Upperville, Va., by Paul Mellon's Rokeby Stable, is like most U.S. horses that mature quicker. "They get more sunshine when they're younger," Hissop declared. "They don't improve from 3 to 4 like an English horse would."

Hissop did not enter Brigadier Gerard in the Epsom Derby last year (won by Mill Reef) after his horse captured the opening event in the English Triple crown series, the 2,000 Guineas. The Derby's 13-furlong distance was too much too soon, he contended.

"We've planned Brigadier Gerard's career from the time he was an early two-year-old. We planned it right through to his four-year-old year. We thought all the time the mile and a half of the King George might fit in. He's not bred for a distance but he's a very temperate horse. He doesn't take a lot out of himself in his races. And he's reached his full development now."

Only one race, the Champion—which he won last year in his first attempt at 1 1/4 miles—remains on Brigadier Gerard's schedule after tomorrow. Mill Reef's main target is the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp, Paris, Oct. 8.

"It's very unlikely they'll meet again as only a few days separate the two races," Hissop said. Ribot serves as the yardstick in both adventures, Brigadier Gerard is attempting to retire undefeated with 17 victories, one more than Ribot. Mill Reef bids to become the first horse to repeat in the Arc since Ribot in 1955-56.

The Arc would have been a more exciting climax, giving Brigadier Gerard the opportunity to succeed where Nijinsky, for example, failed in 1970. It's always a pity when two outstanding horses from the same generation cannot be brought together under conditions fair to both.

But Hissop has done a masterful job keeping Brigadier Gerard on the march through three cleverly planned campaigns. He does not intend to see his champion ambushed now, not after having provided Englishmen their finest hours of racing following a decade of domination from abroad.

## Dispute Continues on British Swim Ban

Three British swimmers lost their fight to get back into the Olympic Games yesterday when the British Amateur Swimming Association (BASA) not only refused to restore the three to the team for Munich, but also handed out reprimands to five other members of the Olympic squad.

The affair blew up after a police raid on Friday at the Olympic team's quarters in Coventry, England. The raid was prompted by an anonymous tip that an Olympic flag had been seen smoking cannabis. One of the three banned swimmers, South African-born Tyrone Toner, was quoted in the British press yesterday as admitting that he had smoked cannabis on two occasions. But another banned swimmer, Ray Turrell, 19, insisted that he had never smoked pot and said he did not think the suspensions were connected with drugs. Rowland Jones was the other disqualified swimmer. The ASA has refused to disclose its reasons for the ban.

George Foreman, whose aim is to get a shot at the heavyweight boxing crown won by Joe Frazier, took a big step toward that goal when he signed to fight Oscar Bonavena in the Boston Garden on Oct. 11. Foreman was assured by Frazier on the telephone that he would get a title shot if he beats Bonavena. "We are available any time you want the title fight," he was told by Yank Durham, Frazier's manager.

It begins to look as though the Philadelphia Flyers of the National Hockey League may be preparing for a legal brawl with the Philadelphia Blazers of the World Hockey Association. The Flyers have just acquired the contract of John McKenzie, who had jumped the Boston Bruins, to be a player-coach with the Flyers. A spokesman for the Flyers said the terms of their deal with Boston would not be disclosed, but that it was "unconditional and irrevocable." McKenzie, a fiery competitor with the world-champion Bruins last season, signed with the Blazers last June for an amount believed to be more than \$100,000 a season.

Seven lawsuits sparked by Jim McDaniel's jump from the American Basketball Association to the Seattle SuperSonics of the Na-

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## Art Buchwald

## The Bug Stops Here

WASHINGTON.—One of the major issues of the presidential campaign will be the extraordinary amount of money that is being wasted by Washington.

A perfect example is the recent bugging incident at the Democratic National Headquarters. I have it on the highest authority that the Democrats plan to make this not a moral issue, but an economic one.

Fielding Taggart, chairman of the Democratic Committee to Re-Elect the President, told me: "So far, almost \$114,000 has been traced to the people involved in the bugging. There are strong indications that most of this money came from the Committee to Re-Elect the President. We are appalled by this."

"You mean you are appalled that the Republicans would bug your office?"

"No. We are appalled that they would need \$114,000 to do it. Anyone in the business will tell you a bugging job like that doesn't cost more than \$10,000. They had a cost overrun on the job of over \$100,000. There's no excuse for this, and we maintain that if the Republicans are that wasteful with their own funds, you can imagine what they've been doing with the taxpayers' money for the past four years."

"I hadn't thought of that," I said.

"Not only was it the most expensive job in modern bugging

history, but it was also screwed up," Taggart said. "It is our feeling the job was botched because it had been contracted to friends of the administration, rather than being opened up to competitive bidding."

"This is not the first time the administration has been involved in bugging, and we intend to make it an issue in the campaign."

"If you say the job should cost only \$10,000, what was the rest of the money for?"

"High living for the people involved. Suites at the Watergate, expensive meals, chauffeurs, limousines, long-distance telephone calls, trips to Florida. I told you not when all the facts are in, you're going to discover very little of the money went for bugging, but a lot of it went into the pockets and bank accounts of the contractors."

"But that's terrible," I said. "If you can't even find honest people to bug somebody's office."

"This thing smells worse than the Penn Central Railroad case," Taggart said. "Not only were the people involved incompetent, but we have evidence that they used cheap and unsafe bugging equipment. Someone high in the Committee to Re-Elect the President okayed this equipment, and we're going to find out who it was."

"They could have started a fire in the Watergate," I said. "Or one of their own people could have been electrocuted," Taggart added. "Naturally everyone wants the biggest bug for a buck, but not when you risk the lives of innocent people."

"What do you think will happen now?"

"Well, if they follow the Lockheed formula, the people who loused up the job will ask Congress for a loan to compensate them for their losses. They'll say just because their equipment didn't work is no reason why they should lose money out of the pocket. Also, if we win our million-dollar lawsuit, they'll probably ask Congress to compensate them for that."

"One last question. Do you think John Mitchell knew anything about it?"

"We're not sure. But we think Martha could have bugged him about it."

## Churchill's Hat Sells for \$275

SYDNEY, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The hat Sir Winston Churchill wore while painting on the Riviera sold at auction today for \$275, far outstripping the prices paid for the hats of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Charlie Chaplin and Harry S. Truman.

The late President Eisenhower's Stetson, which was worn by him in the White House, sold for \$125. The hat of Churchill, an art dealer with galleries in New York City, Sydney and Melbourne, was also the successful bidder for a Chaplin derby at \$215 and a gray felt fedora which had belonged to former President Truman at \$30.

## Waverley Root

## I Didn't Know Ernest Hemingway

PARIS (UPI).—I receive these days an average of two visitors or letters a week seeking to extract from me information about the colorful Paris of the '20s and '30s, and I know of at least two people who are collecting my occasional pieces about this period from the International Herald Tribune with the intention of writing books from them whenever they judge that I have told all. Let me advise them that I do not intend to tell all. Even in these permissive days a daily newspaper (a family newspaper, we used to say) is no place to recount such episodes as those of Egan and the Rubber-Tired Virgin or How to Become a Pimp with the Blessing of the Police. I have even withheld these gems from my visitors.

The current rebirth of interest in those transcendent times causes me to reflect on the ways of publishers. They shall out advances to young men who have never written a book and have to come to me for the information necessary to produce one. But they have failed so far to cough up for my eyewitness account from an author (me) who has eight books to his credit, none of which lost money.

I think that the explanation of this phenomenon is that we have now reached the Second Wave of books on a vanished Paris, that of historians who are fascinated by the subject precisely because they are of a generation too young to have known about it.

I should have gotten in on the First Wave, that of the memoirists, the "I knew Hemingway" school. Perhaps the reason I didn't make it was that I didn't know Hemingway; or more exactly, I did know Hemingway, but Hemingway didn't know me.

I have been moved to amazement at the number of Americans whom, like Hemingway, I didn't know, or whom I didn't know I knew, or who didn't know me, by a book of the Second Wave which I have just been reading, "Americans in Paris: 1933-1939," by George Wickes. A few other Second Wave books have appeared, but there are more on the way. Most of them are pretty bad, but this is a good one. Most of the First Wave were pretty bad too. As Mr. Wickes remarks, "Of the many books of reminiscences about Paris in the twenties, only three have any claim to literary merit: 'The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas,' 'Exile's Return,' and 'A Moveable Feast,' by, respectively, Gertrude Stein, Malcolm Cowley and Ernest Hemingway."

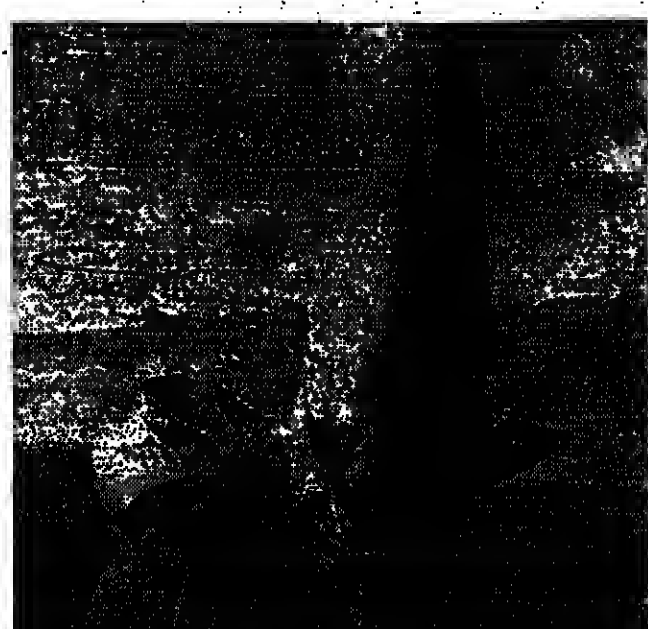
Curiously about the number of people I didn't know led me to a statistical study of Mr. Wickes's index. I count it as listing 322 members of the cast, after eliminating a few whom I do not recall as assiduous frequenters of the Dôme, such as Honoré de Balzac, François Rabelais and John Bunyan. Of this number, there are only 15 whom I could justifiably describe as friends. I had reasonably frequent contacts with nine others, occasional ones with 24, and there were 24 of whom I can only say that I was aware of their presence on the same terrain whether or not they were aware of mine. This adds up only to 74. No doubt there were others with whom I brushed elbows or talked to in the Dôme, the Rotonde or the Select, but I didn't know their names. Nobody introduced anybody in those days.

I think there were two reasons for my nonidentification of the people among whom I moved. The first was that I was so dazzled by Paris itself that I wandered through it as in a dream, incapable of paying attention to such inconsequential details as people's names. I was soaking the city up like a sponge, and with about as much consciousness. I remember being taken to a crowded party in an apartment near the Luxembourg Gardens, where I was so fascinated by the pictures on the walls that I paid no attention to a stout woman who gave the impression of being enthroned and seemed to be presiding over the affair. It was some months before it occurred to me that my hostess had been Gertrude Stein.

Another reason for my nonacquaintance with so many of Mr. Wickes's dramatic personae was that I was a working stiff from the beginning. I simply did not have time to spend hours daily sitting on café terraces. I notice that workers constitute the most conspicuous omissions in Mr. Wickes's account, and the most surprising of these is Sandy Calder. Calder was a persistent worker, though he never gave the impression of being overburdened with toil.

Running through Mr. Wickes's book and others on the same period, including those of the First Wave, one gets the impression that save for the rare exceptions such as Hemingway, most of those who are cited as picturesque characters today gained their fame largely through an ability to occupy café chairs indefinitely without developing saddle sores, and did little afterward to justify, if I dare put it that way, posterior notoriety. Those of durable talent can be counted on the fingers.

The greatest figure of those days was of course James Joyce, and he too I never met, though it would have been easy



Ernest Hemingway and a friend, in a photo not sent personally to Waverley Root but to Anna, the proprietor of the famed Chet Anna, half restaurant and half menagerie on the Place de Passy. She passed it on.

for me to do so. I knew well all three editors of "Transition," which was then publishing Joyce's "Work in Progress," which was ultimately to become "Finnegans Wake." But I have always been reticent about being in on busy people for no other motive than admiring curiosity. Yet I had a certain connection with Joyce, recalled recently, I am happy to say anonymously, by the newspaper Le Monde, in the several pages it devoted to the 80th anniversary of the publication of "Ulysses." It listed that book's various editions, including the "distorted" version published in the United States by Two Worlds Monthly. The word "distorted" saddened me, for I was the culprit who edited it, and I had done my best to avoid distortion as far as was possible. I was a natural enemy of howlerism, but it seemed at the time that the United States would have to settle for a howlerized "Ulysses" or none at all. I wrote the story of that version for "Transition" in 1927, and Joyce could never summon me for thanks or execution, but he refrained from doing either.

Mr. Wickes's book is skillfully organized around the leading luminaries of the epoch, accompanied by their attendant coteries. The first section deals with Gertrude Stein. Then comes one with dual centers, i.e. Cummings and John Dos Passos, both before my time. Man Ray is third, and I only met him for the first time long after the war. The only prewar relationship I had with him was tenuous: I once danced at the Bal Nègre with his mistress, a memorable experience. Hemingway is fourth.

The next focus is Virginia Woolf, and I do have a number of memories of him, though, like Hemingway, he may have been quite unconscious of me. I recall accompanying him and a few other friends to the now-vanished piano store at the corner of the Boulevard St-Michel and the Rue Gay-Lussac, which had practice studios in its basement, to try out part of the score of "Four Saints in Three Acts" on two pianos. I think I played one of the pianos, but this may be just a case of a beautiful memory given to exaggeration. I recall his sardonic sense of humor, which came to light in the music he wrote for the film "The River," unappreciated by its sponsors, when it was realized, only after it had been screened publicly, that the triumphant strains which boomed forth during a particularly harrowing scene picturing a devastating flood were derived from "Frische God from whom all blessings flow."

Mr. Wickes's last section is devoted to Henry Miller, a proof-reader on the Chicago Tribune when I was its news editor, whom I had previously known, slightly, in 1926, before either of us came to Europe, when he was living in an enormous flat in Brooklyn whose vastness was exaggerated by a total absence of furniture, except two girls.

As for the superlatives, I am astonished by the number I did not know. The minor lights were not distinguishable separately behind the dazzling coruscating general Parisian brilliance, at least not by eyes which, like mine, had learned to accommodate themselves to the dimmer illumination of New England. I might be inclined to put this time down as one of missed opportunities, if I did not remember it so happily. And, after all, I can't forget that at least I then possessed one unique distinction: I was the only one in the crowd who didn't know Hemingway.

## PEOPLE: Karl Wallenda, 67, Still a Daredevil

REAL HIGH LIFE: Karl Wallenda, patriarch of the renowned Flying Wallendas, America's premier high-wire acrobat family, showed the Philadelphia Phillies and Montreal Expos how to really reach the heights of athletic prowess Sunday. The 67-year-old veteran circus star made a 500-foot walk along a high wire 150 feet above the playing field of Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, when the two baseball teams were playing a game on good old terra firma.

The octogenarian said that in all his career he had never walked a looser high wire. Nevertheless, halfway across, he stopped and balanced himself upside down in a headstand.

Less than two weeks earlier, in Wheeling, W. Va., his son-in-law, Richard Gorman, 29, fell about 60 feet to his death from a tower which Mr. Wallenda was approaching in another high-wire walk. Ten years ago, the patriarch saw seven members of his troupe plummet from a high wire, where they had been forming a pyramid, to the concrete floor of the Michigan State Coliseum in Detroit. Karl's nephew, Dieter Schepp, 23, and Richard Gorman, 29, were killed and his adopted son, Masie, 32, was paralyzed permanently. In 1963, another member of the family, Henrietta Wallenda, not then a member of the act, was killed in a fall from a swaying pole in Omaha.

"Our life is show business," Karl says in explaining his continuing the death-defying routine. "Without show business, we don't survive. And we have to exist."

Italian movie director Lucchino Visconti arrived in Zurich for medical treatment in a Swiss clinic. A spokesman at Kloten Airport said Visconti was carried from the aircraft on a stretcher. The spokesman said Visconti would be taken to a hospital, but he could not say which. Visconti, 65, collapsed in Rome last month. His doctors said he was suffering from nicotine poisoning.

Mr. Rudy Valle, 71, got half a loaf and celebrated the opening of Rue de Valle, a street in a new mobile home development in California's Orange County community of Lake Forest. But the crowd expressed continued disappointment that the Los Angeles City Council, which refused his request last year to have the small Hollywood Hills street leading to his home renamed from Pyramid Place to Rue de Valle.

Bill Shepherd, who owns a taxi firm at Wolverhampton, England, has his own solution to union-management problems. He urged his 18 drivers to join the Transport and General Workers Union, then joined himself, and appointed himself as the union shop steward.

Surrealist painter Salvador Dali will donate every work of art he owns to the state, the Madrid daily Ya said over the weekend. According to the paper,



Karl Wallenda performs at Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium.

Dali said: "Everything I own, wife, Gals, possessions will be left over to the state. I think I do it now. Now is the time. There are some very tall works, not only mine but Mariano Fortuny, Giorgio Chirico and Pablo Picasso." said his artistic treasures with him in the new building under construction near Piquet de la Costa Brava town where he was born. He said the museum was expected to be finished in spring of 1973, would contain many more paintings than 80 there are in the Guggenheim museum of New York."

A lucky gambler walked with seven million francs (\$1.4 million) at the tables of Palm Beach Casino in the Caribbean. The gambler, who was kept with its usual policy, was taken to a hospital, but he could not say which. Visconti, 65, collapsed in Rome last month. His doctors said he was suffering from nicotine poisoning.

Actor-writer John Barry has been given until Oct. 1 a \$100 fine on a misdemeanor charge. The actor, who is currently in Los Angeles, pleaded no contest Tuesday to a preliminary charge at a preliminary hearing in Los Angeles. Barry, 39, was not present at the hearing. Police said Barrymore and his wife were arrested Monday at a Los Angeles hotel. Barry was allegedly found on a de-

## New Test Found For Setting Dates In Anthropology

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A chemical test discovered by scientists for the first time enables scientists to put a date to bones and organic remains more than 40,000 years old, it was announced here.

Dr. Jeffrey Bada, assistant professor of oceanography and an organic chemist, said that "the potential in anthropology is obvious since the time of 40,000 to two million years ago is right in the period of human evolution." The new process is much like that used in radiocarbon dating, based on the fact that Carbon-14 in bones and organic remains decays at a predictable rate. But Carbon-14 decay completes its cycle after 40,000 years.

Dr. Bada's method is based on a chemical change that takes place in certain amino acids, the 20 fundamental molecules making up proteins vital to the structure and function of all living cells. Dr. Bada, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, said he made the discovery accidentally in 1968 while searching for a better method of analyzing sea-floor sediment.

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